CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars,
by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,751—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

OF T
BOM
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OF TH
ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st July,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked for this voyage.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	R. Mayer	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G.deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Regliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 29th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 28th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

WANTED.

UGANDA RAILWAY.
EAST AFRICA.

WANTED, for service on the Uganda Railway.

TWO TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS Eurasian or Native, must be of good character and sound constitution.

ONE SUB-INSPECTOR, must have a knowledge of English, and be a good workman.

THREE LINEMEN.

For further particulars apply between the hours of 1 and 2 P.M., to the CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTROPLATE AND SILVER GOODS

TRADE MARK.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION AND PRIZES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF PRIZE CUPS, BOWLS, AND MUGS, READY FOR

IMMEDIATE SELECTION.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST, Rs. 20.

Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS AND DIES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Dies of all Regiments are on band. The charge for Embossing from these is the same as for Crest and Monograms supplied by customers, viz :—

Annas 12 per 100 impressions in any colour.

Estimates given for Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Embossing in more than one colour.

DESIGNS OF CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.

In every instance Pencil Sketches are forwarded for approval before Engraving Steel Dies.

These designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line, with plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line, with plate	5	0

Engraving Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE,
(ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815 AND IN INDIA 1842.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

STOCKTAKING SALE.

STOCKTAKING this year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have decided with a view to clearing their old stock, to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY

A Large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS chiefly of their OWN MAKE in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Marked Prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 per cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 50 to 55 per cent. on the PRESENT MARKED VALUE OF WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

N.B.—Buyers unable to choose personally have the privilege of exchanging the Watch if on receipt it is not approved of.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOGRAPH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

DON'T LOSE IT
TO MAKE ROOM
FOR
FRESH STOCK,
NOW ON WAY FROM HOME,
WE ARE SELLING AT
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES
OUR WRITING BOXES, CASH BOXES,
DEED AND PAPER BOXES,
FALL FRONTS, CUPBOARDS.

Specially made to suit the requirements of Solicitors' and Lawyers' Offices.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
NO. 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL
AND CRICKET
REQUIREMENTS.
SWEATERS,
JERSEYS.
KNICKER HOSE.
BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI.........	Kiene	1,437	14th August,

taking Cargo and Passengers for SAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,275 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 5th August.

For freight and passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents,

Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "HIHOSHIMA MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS,
Agents, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

A. ROLLER,
ENGINEERING WORKS,
[BERLIN N 20.]

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING
MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

REPRESENTATIVE—

F. BOMANN, M. E.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
ROOM 66,
CALCUTTA.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.
REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

Messrs. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„ 10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	„ 97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	„ 11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„ 7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„ 1 13,006	2	11
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„ 4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„ 1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„ 1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„ 5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	1

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of dining-tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, marble top round dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, iron safes, cottage piano, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery consisting of diamond rings, earrings, buttons, pearls, bangles, necklaces, ruby, emeralds, pearls, rings, brooches, gold and silver watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 23th July, 1896.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Thursday, the 2?th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

18th July, 1896.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms, at Bombay and Calcutta, as from 1st January, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
GRINDLAY & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is herby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 28th July to 14th August, both days, inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1866.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-50 p.m., to transact the following business.—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER Books will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 18th, 1896,

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs 20,00,000 (TWENTY LAKHS) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of fifteen years from the 1st December, 1896, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act. II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m. of Friday, the 7th August, 1896.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1896-97."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third by the 21st August.
Do. by the 21st September.
Do. by the 26th October.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1896.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tender's will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 P. M. on Friday, the 7th August, 1896, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 29th June, 1896.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal three and half (3½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1896-97, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency notes, or a cheque for Rs.

Dated Signed

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
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LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

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DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!
DR. C. C. GHOSH'S
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(Specific for Diabetes Insipidus and Mellitus,)

Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured within the last 25 years.
Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.
C. C. GHOSH & CO., Chemists, &c., FYZABAD, Oudh.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	= „	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	= „	8,260,000

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

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Manager

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Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

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Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
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It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

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Generous Conditions,
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FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary

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Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

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"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition."

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"The product of much research, and the work of an ingenious mind."—"Times," July 7.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN CRETE.

GREEK SYMPATHY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The revolt in Crete is extending in the eastern part of the Island, and Greek sympathisers are constantly landing arms and munitions for the rebels.

Complications are much feared between Greece and Turkey.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONGRESS.

The International Socialist Labour Congress was opened yesterday in Hyde Park, where a monster meeting took place.

Resolutions were passed in favour of international peace.

Deputies from France and Germany were present, but all ended in a fizzle owing to a deluge of rain which took place.

CHOLERA ON THE NILE.

Captain Mansel Fenwick, Royal Lancasters, Surgeon-Captain Trask, and Pay Sergeant Vick, all serving with the Nile Expedition, have died from cholera.

THE MATABELE WAR.

BULUWAYO, JULY 27.

Captain Nicholson made two unsuccessful attempts on Friday and Sunday to carry one of the Matabele positions in a narrow gorge, at the northern end of the Matoppo Hills.

The British lost several in killed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with mails of the 17th inst., left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE DELHI RAILWAY DISASTER.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

The magisterial inquiry, held yesterday, did not help to elaborate the details of the melancholy accident reported on Friday. The salient points being already recorded, there would appear to be much difference of opinion between the East-Indian Railway authorities, who work the Delhi station for passenger trains, and the Rajputana Railway management. As a result, a joint inquiry was held to-day, the managers of both lines being present, and there ought to be no difficulty in arriving at the real facts.

Three more of the injured passengers have died. One man, who left the scene of the accident apparently unhurt, and who has since been going about not complaining of any injury, expired suddenly, to-day.

THE BLOCK ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

POONA, JULY 27.

The recent break on the G. I. P. Railway, between Wagni and Budlapur, has been repaired, and from to-morrow trains will run as usual. The 11 o'clock and afternoon trains left Poona for Bombay as usual, and the two trains arrived from Bombay at the proper time; but the afternoon train, which left Bombay at 2-30, did not arrive till 9-30, owing to the heavy weather.

It is also said that a small break has taken place between Kallyan and Igatpuri.

AHMEDNAGAR AND THE SUAKIN CHARGES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JULY 27.

In an over-crowded meeting in the local Theatre, held last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Deshpande, a leading pleader, it was resolved to protest against the charges of the Soudan expedition being loaded on India, and to urge on the local Municipality the necessity of not wasting money on the appointment of a European secretary on Rs. 300, at the cost of necessary reforms. A large number of Mahomedans was present, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. John Morley and the Indian Government were thanked for resisting the action of the Cabinet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Bombay, arrived this morning, and the steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 27.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here, to-day.

The steamer Bombay (extra) arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32
The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 11-16
Bar Silver	31 3-8

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Captain G. W. Mitchell, 21st Bombay Infantry, from 28th July to 25th September next.

THE following passed by the Higher and Lower Standards in Urdu on 6th July 1896. Higher Standard.—Captains H. de la P. Gough, 16th Lancers; H. A. Iggulden, Derbyshire Regiment; and J. H. S. Griffith, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry. Lieutenants F. Lyon, Royal Artillery; G. V. Davidson, Royal Artillery; and C. W. J Orr, Royal Artillery; 2nd-Lieutenant J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars; Lieutenants S. H. Pollen, Aide-de-Camp; and J. C. H. McCaskill, Corps of Guides. Lower Standard.—Lieutenant H. L. N. Beynon, Royal Artillery and 2nd Lieutenant T. S. Cox, 11th Bengal Lancers.

THE following appointments have been made:—8th Bengal Cavalry.—Major Rivett-Carnac, from 19th Bengal Lancers, to be Second-in-Command, vice Aberigh-Mackay vacated. 17th Bengal Cavalry.—2nd-Lieutenant F. T. Warre, Cornish, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant R. O'B. Taylor, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant E. Dopping-Heppenstal, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant J. Muscroft, from the 2nd Battalion, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, from 1st Battalion, to be officiating Wing Officer. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. S. Earle, 2nd Border Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 45th Sikhs.—Captain W. A. Cowie, from 15th Sikhs, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 5th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. N. Labertouche, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, and Lieutenant W. J. Brackenbury, 1st Suffolk Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officers on probation. 21st Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant A. Bredin, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

A PROPOSAL to land railway stores at Calcutta solely through the agency of the Port Trust is under the consideration of the Local Government.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

Of course there must be times occasionally when reminiscence and anecdote must give way to current topics with the gossiper on sport, and the present moment appears to me a fitting one to say a few words on the sensational developments of the inquiry instituted by the Amateur Athletic Association into the methods adopted by certain prominent men in the athletic world. Until the curtain has been lifted aside, and the general public has been permitted to glean something like definite information it would be improper to say anything of a nature calculated to damage the reputations of those who are said to contemplate an appeal to the powers that be. When it became known some few weeks ago that Bradley, Downer, Bacon, Crossland, etc., had been suspended, the whole of the athletic community was struck with astonishment. Not for a good many years have we had such a startling announcement; indeed, I think we shall have to go back to the days when the National Cyclists' Union suspended Allard, Oxborrow, Lee, Englebeart, etc, for a parallel. Those who have read this column for any length of time, know my feelings upon this subject very well, and I can only say that I hailed the information about the suspensions, pending explanations, with satisfaction. For some considerable time past it must have been palpable to anyone who took the slightest interest in athletics that considerable latitude was being allowed some of our crack runners, and people began to wonder why the Association officials remained so passive. It would seem, however, that if they have been to all appearances asleep they have followed the very excellent example of the British lion, famed in song and story of sleeping "with but one eyelid shut." That the wanderings of some of these athletes called for explanation is beyond all doubt, and all lovers of honest sport must rejoice to find that the authorities have not been quite so blind as some people took them to be. Where it will all end can only be surmised at present.

THE CULPABILITY OF CLUBS.

Leaving for a moment the probable fate of the men in question in what particular direction are we to look for incriminating evidence? It is pretty generally understood, I find that the Association has been stirred to action by the confessions of certain club officials. Not so very long ago, it was my privilege to be present at the annual championships at Northampton, and a capital afternoon's sport I witnessed to. Some day I may recall a few of the incidents of the meeting. Here, at the headquarters of the boot-making industry, I found everyone agreed as to the necessity for action on the part of the A.A.A., but people were asking if the clubs were to be allowed to go scotfree who were directly responsible for the infringement of the amateur laws. This is a very interesting subject for debate, and one upon which there is bound to be a sharp division of opinion. The official spy and the man who gives Queen's evidence are not usually regarded as individuals embodying all the virtues; probably ninety per cent. of Britishers detest most heartily both of them. But it is found necessary, for our own protection, to keep up a Secret Service Fund and resort to various devices that might not commend themselves to everyone of the blunt John Bull school. It is pointed out, with too evident truth, that if there were no clubs to offer bribes to athletes there would be no bribery or corruption. We can grant this. But if an evil is to be rooted out and amateur sport purged of cankerous growths, are the authorities justified in condoning the offences of clubs in order to bring home the guilt to individual offenders. What constitutes an offence on the part of a single person must surely be worse on the part of a number of people, but, remembering all this it is my candid opinion that if no other means are available to get within reach of offenders except by issuing free pardons to the clubs giving evidence it is better this should be done than allow the evils to flourish. If an enlightened age can condone such methods of procedure where a man's life, and life may be at stake, then I think we must overlook similar treatment in matters of this kind, however distasteful it may appear at first sight.

THE QUESTION OF EXPENSES.

It may be a bold thing to say, but it would not surprise me in the least to find that we are now entering upon a new era in connection with our outdoor pastimes as a direct result of this bold stroke by the A.A.A. As I have before hinted in this column, I have no patience with the amateur cricketer whose expenses tot up to double and treble the amount of the acknowledged professional. We all know that "expenses" is a very elastic and a very accommodating term, but it seems to me no end of a pity that there should be so much humbug and deception practised year in and year out in matters dealing with sport. And very often where in the cool of the evening I pull at a brier outside a cricket ground pavilion and watch the young giants batting and bowling and galloping hither and thither over the soft cool turf, I find myself sighing for the day when the amateur and the professional as known to-day shall be no more, when merit shall be open sesame to the one dressing-room of a pavilion and the necessary expenses shall be handed out to all alike. There can be no harm in indulging in day-dreams such as these. But until these piping times arrive, how are we to deal with this question of expenses. At one time and another I have chatted with athletes, cyclists, swimmers, etc., on this topic, and the general opinion is unquestionably in favour of permitting clubs to pay the expenses of their own members, or permitting any club promoting sports to pay the expenses of any particular competitor whose presence they desire. Putting it broadly, it may be asserted that the majority of our amateurs to-day are not men of means; some few may possess sufficient to indulge in athletics as a hobby, but they are the exceptions. Our Association football has been handed over almost entirely to the professor, and what was once a fine, manly, invigorating game for our young men is now an elaborate spectacle, smoothed and perfected like machinery. The Rugby Union game has so far withstood the buffetings of men who are desirous of playing for pecuniary gain; but how long it will hold the sway is more than anyone would care to predict. By and by a new era may dawn in the athletic world, we shall know the amateur no longer, expenses will be regarded as insufficient for sprinting before a big crowd, and everybody will be better or worse off, which? All this may be the march of progress and enlightenment, but while old fogeys like myself can and do admire the skilled professor at any game, we shall be very sorry indeed to see the time when the greed for emolument shall have taken the place of the old-fashioned love of sport for its own sake. Those who wish our pastimes well cannot too often enunciate the doctrine that if a man cannot afford to follow any particular sport without resorting to trickery, he will do well to leave it alone altogether.

LANCASHIRE'S SWIMMERS.

One gets so accustomed to Tyers carrying off championship honours that his feats have long ceased to cause any particular interest outside the locality where the races are won. But I have observed of late that there are one or two others who are rapidly making Lancashire famous as the home of all our best swimmers. Of course, the old school will remember the wonderful swimming of the Leeds champion. E. T. Jones, the speed and endurance of J. B. Johnson, and later the fine efforts of Haggerty, always a big favourite of mine. In the long ago, comparatively speaking, I have watched the Beckwith family, Finney, Captain Webb (in that remarkable week's swim), but now if we desire to see the best of our swimmers we have to fall back almost entirely upon Lancashire. Nuttall, Tyers, and Derbyshire, I suppose, might be matched against the rest of England without any fear as to the result. It has been my good fortune to see Tyers accomplish several of his records, but I am longing to see someone come to the front to break down this monopoly of championship honours. We used to look to London to provide a champion or two, and when Horace Davenport—a prince of swimmers—was in his prime it was a case of London first and the rest nowhere. But what do we find to-day? Following Tyers home in nearly every race is the boy Derbyshire, as smart a little fellow as ever plunged into water. So that whenever Tyers feels surfeited with wreaths of victory we are pretty sure to see the youth I have just mentioned take up his mantle. More than that, only a short time ago I had the pleasurable surprise of witnessing yet a third swimming phenomenon, a boy named Gallagher, also a member of the Manchester Osborne S. C. Although not possessing quite the same speed as either of the other famous pair, he shows every sign of developing championship form, which prompts one to inquire whether the Manchester school possess any secret for discovering latent talent. Most swimmers are familiar with the Trudgeon stroke, with the alternate swing of the arms and the roll of the body, but few of them can rise it with the same effect as the Osborne men. In the good times coming, when swimming is made compulsory for boys and girls alike as a part of our national education scheme, we may discover a wonder or two whose deeds may challenge comparison with the Lancashire champions, but until then it looks very much as if the County Palatine will be able to give the rest of England a good start and a good beating in the water.

"THE VITAL SPARK."

Just a few lines must be devoted here to speak of the loss the music-hall stage has suffered in the death of Jenny Hill, whose name was a household word wherever song and dance was patronised, either on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. Those who never patronise "the halls" can form no idea what a wonderful charm this brave and talented little lady possessed over an audience, and although it must now be getting on for a quarter of a century since I first saw and listened to her, I can recall the vivacity, the "go," the chic, or what you will of that evening, and the crackle of applause which would not be stilled until she had given another "turn." "The chap that I calls mine" may not have gone round the world like "Tararaboomdeay," or even "Annie Rooney," but it was full of quaint humour, and with Jenny Hill at her liveliest a man would have been a statue who could listen to it unmoved. In later years a certain champion of the world once gave me an introduction to her on the platform at Euston, and I think I must have amused both very much by my amazed looks and speech. "That quiet little body in a sealskin jacket Jenny Hill—the dashing boy of the halls! Impossible!" But, oh, what a frank, engaging manner she had. Everywhere known as the "Vital Spark"—a sobriquet splendidly earned—she has at last answered the last call, and the stage of song is all the poorer. That was a pathetic story she used to tell about her early struggles, when the world was so big and so cruel, and she so hungry and helpless. We are apt sometimes to regard the profession with just a touch of disdain, but there are heroes in that walk of life as in every other. When she made an attempt to approach the manager of the old Pavilion in London, it is recorded that she had the utmost difficulty in obtaining an interview. But to get rid of her, the agent gave her a note to Mr. Loibl, the manager, and after much weary waiting she at last found him alone, and presented her letter of introduction. It happened that an extra turn was wanted, and he gave her a trial. She succeeded beyond all expectations, and gained a long engagement. That was her first start in life. But Mr. Loibl afterwards gave her the letter of introduction she submitted, which ran: "Dear Loibl,—Take no trouble with this girl, whom I only send to get rid of her."

THE ROYAL COMMISSION AND DR. K. N. BAHADHURJI.

A TELEGRAM was received late on Saturday evening, from London, stating that the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure have now accepted Dr. Bahadhurji's evidence on the question of the separation of the Civil Branch of the Indian Medical Service from the Military, and that he will soon appear before the Commission as a witness.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS?

TO TH[illegible]DITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of "what to do with our boys" is one which is of the deepest interest to parents who like myself are blessed with a quiver full. I refer now more particularly to those lads who, through no fault of their own, have, owing to the ever-increasing competition and high pressure required by the Government, failed to pass either into Sandhurst or Woolwich. Brought up to regard the Army as their ultimate career they do not relish the idea of civil life in any form when they find themselves stranded after having been "plucked" in their examinations, and the much vexed question then arises, what to do with them? The scheme started for forming a corps of gentlemen rankers having fallen through, there would appear to be nothing left but the ranks of the regular army. Having a son of my own, who, though by no means a fool, failed to qualify for Sandhurst, and who was bent on seeing soldiering in some form or other, I determined after due enquiry to put him in the Cape Mounted Rifles, and I have no doubt that a good many of your readers, placed as I am with regard to their sons, would feel interested to know how to go to work should they elect to do as I have done with my son. The corps is chiefly recruited from the sons of gentlemen, a large number of the troopers having resigned commissions in the Line and Militia, and it may therefore justly be called a "Corps d' Elite." The Cape Government gives every encouragement to the men after their term of service is up by throwing open certain appointments in the Civil Service to those who are deserving. The physical test is rather severe, and in the case of my own son I had in addition to get a character from the Headmaster of his late school (Marlborough) besides one from the clergyman of his parish. And now as to the "modus operandi." Application for vacancies has to be made to the office of the Agent-General of the Cape Colony in London. The conditions of enlistment are that a candidate must be between the age of 19 and 26, height 5ft. 10 inches, chest measurement 36 inches, and weight 160 lbs. The friends must be prepared to defray the cost of a 2nd class passage to the Cape—£27. The term of enlistment is for 5 years, and discharge by purchase is not allowed during the first three years' service, and only after that on adducing good reasons. The recruit starts on 5s. a day; and out of this he has to refund the cost of his kit, about £30, unless his friends prefer to give him the money down for that. But in no case will stoppages for the said equipment exceed £2 per mensem. The pay is said to be quite good enough to live on with an occasional tip at first to meet extraordinary expenses. The climate is good and the life healthy, though a pretty rough one. Each recruit except those appointed to the Dismounted branch receives a bounty of £10 on being provided with a horse in aid of the purchase of the same. After the first three months the recruit gets £10-10 per month as a first class trooper. A corporal gets a rise of 6d. a day. A 3rd class Sergeant is paid 7s. a day. A 2nd class Sergeant 8s. a day, and a 1st class Sergeant 9s. a day. The Regulations of the Corps for 1896, which are now before the Cape Parliament, are that no man after 25 years of age can compete for a Commission, and that any first class trooper, thinking himself qualified enough, can compete as long as he has a knowledge of Kaffir and Dutch, but of course no man can compete unless he has a clear sheet. It will be thus seen that a lad entering this Corps has fairly good prospects, and that his pay as a Non-Commissioned Officer is equal to that of a Commissioned Officer in the Imperial Army with not the same calls on his purse as the latter has. Added to this, he is thrown with men who are far superior in education and bringing up to the class he would have to mix with in the barrack room of a regiment of the Imperial army. I think I have said enough to prove that, granted a lad has the necessary health and physique, he cannot do better than join the Colonial Corps above referred to, where he will have a healthy life, and plenty of chances of active service in the present disturbed condition of the whole of South Africa. I propose following up this letter with a few details of my young hopeful's doings from the time he left England a few months ago, should you consider the same worth a place in your columns.—Yours, &c.,

PATERFAMILIAS.

THE body of Engineer Smith was found yesterday evening by the River police near Telkul Ghat on the Howrah side of the river. It is believed that the unfortunate man walked overboard in his sleep.

THE FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

As was abundantly shown from telegrams published in our yesterday's issue from different places, the heavy rain has caused floods in all parts of the Presidency. Last year the Southern Mahratta Country suffered heavily from inundations, and this time the severity of the floods is most felt in Gujerat. It is true that in the Deccan also the rain has caused much damage, but it is nothing as compared with the havoc wrought in Gujerat, where the soil is easily inundated. From the reports received yesterday we gather that the situation in several places of the Province is considered very grave. Though the flood is not so severe as that of 1894, it is unquestionable that the heavy rain in Gujerat has beaten almost every previous records. The rainfall registered at Broach in two days is said to be nearly twenty inches, that is to say, half the average rain of the season. This has caused heavy flood in the Nerbudda, and the villages around it are submerged in water. The effects of such rains can be better imagined than described. People are unable to go out of their houses; cultivators are ruined by the washing off of the crops; the labourers are unable to do any work, and consequently get no wages, which means starvation. It is many years since the Nerbudda was flooded. There has been no communication with the outside world. The rails and roads are also submerged, and owing to the suspension of the railway traffic, there has been no news available. In Broach not even the oldest residents remember such a heavy downpour within twenty-four hours. The heavy gale which prevails serves to uproot trees and huts and old dilapidated houses. The Nerbudda presents a grand but awe-inspiring scene. Hundreds of timber-logs and trees are seen floating in the river, and cattle and fowls have been washed away, but up till now no calamity or loss of life has been reported. The flood was sudden, and the total absence of loss of life may be regarded as quite miraculous.

The news that comes from Surat is still more disquieting. This ancient historical place, which has so often been ruined by floods and fires, seems never long free from trouble. The superstitious natives believe that it has been cursed by some deity. The flood water has risen 40 feet in the Tapti, and the water registered at Mucai Bridge is 97 feet high. This is less by two or three feet than the floods of 1894. The present flood has, however, interrupted communication with the villages on the other side of the Tapti. The villages of Rander, Variav, Bora, and Kuthore are all flooded. The wind is very high, and the rain excessive. This causes great anxiety to the authorities as well as the public. In several places and bazaars communication is carried on by means of boats, which are plied in the low-lying parts of the town. Several poor people have to leave their houses, water having entered their dwellings. They are provided with food by Mr. Mir Muzzuffer Hussein Khan, son of the late Nabob Mir Gulam Baba Khan Saheb, C.I.E. The flood has done great damage to property, pasturage as well as the cultivated lands being under water for many miles. The state of things, to say the least, is most alarming, and up till now there has been no evidence reassuring the people of the safety of their lives and property. The Ghastipura water-works have suffered by the rains and floods.

The floods in the Nerbudda and Tapti, however, show signs of subsidence, and it is hoped that things will assume its normal condition in a day or two.

At Nowsari, the rising of the Mahuva River has caused a flood. Several Parsee streets are in water. At Bulsar the people have been quite alarmed by the terrific storm, but the latest reports received from this station are encouraging.

THE BREAKS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RY.

Though the damage done to the permanent way on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line is enormous, and the breaks numerous, yet, thanks to the vigorous efforts of the railway authorities, every arrangement has been made to start the trains at the usual time to-night, if the satisfactory reports of the subsidence of the waters continue to come. Last night a passenger train left Colaba, the passengers being transhipped at Saphala. It is hoped that through communication will be established by to-day. The damages on the line have been promptly repaired except those between Virar and Saphala, which will be taken in hand as soon as the flood subsides. It has already begun to subside, but the water has not gone down sufficiently to allow of repairs being taken in hand. The passengers are therefore transhipped at these breaks. The damage to the line between Ankleshwar and Panoli, and also between Amulsar and Billimora, were repaired by yesterday evening, and the authorities here received telegraphic intimation that the line is now quite clear of any obstruction, and that the trains will proceed as usual without the slightest hitch. But while such cheering reports are received from other quarters, news comes of a fresh break near Sayan, about ten miles north of Surat. A small culvert near the station-yard has been washed away; but labourers having been despatched at once from Surat, the work of repairs was at once prosecuted, and very nearly completed last evening. It is expected that through booking of passengers and goods will be resumed to-night. Mr. A. C. Owen, Acting Secretary of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, wrote to us last night as follows:—

"I beg to inform you that the only further damage reported is the wash-away of a small culvert in the Sayan station yard (mile 175), which is expected to be repaired by this evening. The other damages have been repaired, except those between Virar and Saphala, which are being taken in hand as the flood water subsides; arrangements have, however, been made to tranship passengers and luggage at these breaks. It is expected that we will be able to resume through booking of passengers and goods to-morrow night. The floods in the Tapti, Nerbudda, and the other rivers are subsiding.

All the passengers by the Friday's up-mail, who had been detained at the Saphala station, were yesterday transhipped in two trains at the Virar station, and brought down to Bombay, with their baggage. The first train, which arrived at the Grant Road station, at 6 o'clock in the evening, brought about forty passengers, while an equal number of passengers arrived by another train, which reached Bombay, last night, at 9 o'clock. As arrangements have been made to tranship passengers at all breaks, a mixed train, conveying parcels and a few passengers, with their luggage, left, last night, from the Colaba station. Passengers for Baroda and intermediate stations were booked last night. The work of repairing the breach between the Saphala and Virar stations has been greatly impeded by rain, which commenced falling again in that district since last evening.

THE FLOODS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The enquiries made yesterday at the offices of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway showed that very favourable progress had been made towards the speedy restoration of through traffic. Large numbers of coolies are being employed to repair the line damaged between Badlapore and Narel, and it is now deemed safe to resume through traffic, since the floods have subsided. A train left Poona, at 11-30 a.m. (Madras time), for Bombay by the direct route, and it arrived at the Victoria Terminus, this evening, at 5 o'clock. The rain has abated, though slight showers fall by fits and starts. Another train left Poona, at 1-30p.m., yesterday, for Bombay. The authorities having decided to run a through train for Poona, one was started yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Victoria Terminus.

The afternoon train from Poona arrived at the Victoria Terminus, last evening, at 7 o'clock. The particulars gathered from the passengers show that the floods are subsiding and the rains abating, and that there are no more breaks on the line. This train also arrived by the direct route, which is said to be "safe and sound."

A third train, which had started the previous day from Poona, came by the Dhond-Manmar line. The passengers complained of tediousness of the journey, but they thanked their stars that they reached their destination safely.

The Raichore mail left, last night, at 9-30, with passengers, letters and parcels. To-day the trains will run as usual.

ARRIVAL OF THE POONA PASSENGER TRAIN.

NARRATIVE OF A PASSENGER.

The Poona passenger train steamed into the Victoria Terminus yesterday evening, just as the clock chimed the hour of six (Madras time). Contrary to the expectation, that in such weather the passengers would be *nil*, there were numerous passengers in each class. Our correspondent was favoured with a narrative of the state of things on the line by a passenger, who first said that he had really very little to add to what had already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, a copy of which he received at Kallyan. He then said that the rain is pouring in torrents on the ghauts, and the streams of water flowing in full force down the hills, carrying everything before it, present a wonderful picture. He met more or less rain on the whole line. The various streams and brooks have overflowed, and the whole country is inundated—"water here, water there, and water everywhere," running at tremendous force. The train, which left Poona, at 11-30 (Madras time), came direct to Bombay without any hitch on the route. At Budlapore the breach was a very serious one. As the work of restoration was pursued vigorously and promptly, the passengers did not see the full extent of the damage, but they could get an idea even now that it was unsafe to run the train at a rapid pace soon after the line had been repaired. The water had gone down the line, but it had not passed off the fences. The wire pillars were several feet deep in water, which was sweeping everything before it. The roaring noise of the water falling on the ghauts was distinctly audible in the train. However, there has been no serious mishap on the line. The train was slackened near the point where damage is done to the line beyond Narel, but there was no necessity for stopping it. The rains have done much damage to property in the Southern Mahratta Country; but it was cause for thankfulness that the damage is so small as compared with the severity of the storm.

Another passenger said that on the whole line he could see nothing but water. People talk of nothing but rains and floods, and enquiries are made on all hands whether there is any casualty. There has been no human loss. The rains have certainly turned the people mad. It pours day and night. It is wonderful that so small damage has been done on the line, though the severity of the storm is intense. He would not have dared to undertake the journey, if he were not quite unconcerned of the perils attending it. His presence was urgently required in Bombay, and so he was prepared to face all risks and come here. He said that if the rain continues it would be inadvisable to start on a journey beset with such perils. He praised the railway authorities for the promptitude with which they had restored through communication.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay-Japan Line s. s. Hiroshima Maru, Captain C. A. Anderson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Japan, via Colombo, with a cargo of coal, encountered for two days (on the 25th and 26th instant) fresh gale, with heavy sea and rain squalls. The cargo shifted during the gale, but no damage was done to the vessel. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kola, Captain T. M. Whitehead, which arrived on Sunday from Karachi, met with south-west monsoon, moderate wind and sea. The s. s. Maroa, Captain C. A. Adams, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Newport, via Karachi, and experienced boisterous monsoon. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Orion, Captain T. Gossovich, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, experienced strong monsoon wind from Aden to Socotra, thence to Bombay variable winds, strong monsoon, and high sea.

LOCAL DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

Owing to the stormy weather that has been raging in Bombay for some days past, several minor accidents have occurred. About 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a tony was sailing off the Cross Island, when it suddenly capsized owing to the rough sea and high wind blowing at the time. The crew were picked up by the Port Trust steam-launch Sphinx, and were brought on shore, together with the tony. On Saturday afternoon, Abdulla Mohladeena, a Memon, aged thirty years, was proceeding along the Jackeria Street, when a large piece of cement got detached and fell on him, from the third storey of a house, belonging to one Abdul Haji Dawood. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained a scalp wound about two inches and a-half long. As the man was then unconscious, the house surgeon suspected a fracture of the base of the skull. Yesterday morning, Abdulla regained consciousness, and has been detained under treatment. The Municipal Engineering Department being informed, an officer of the department inspected the premises, and directed that the landlord should pull down the south and west walls of the building. The tenants were also warned, and they at once vacated the place. About half-past 7 o'clock, on Saturday, a portion of a front wall of a chawl, belonging to one Goculdas Madhowji, at Amba Wady, Matharpakady, and occupied by twenty-five tenants, gave way. The Superintendent of Buildings was informed, and he, after examining the building, directed the tenants to vacate, which they did. A large number of trees—one hundred and five in all—have been blown down in the Mahim and Dadar sections, during the past three days, causing damage to a police chowkey and telephone wires. Two trees, one on Queen's Road and another at Girgaum Road, were also up-rooted on Sunday. About a dozen trees were blown down in the A (Fort) Division.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday:—

I.—Tent-pegging by sections—Indian File. Horses or ponies.

II.—Jumping for ponies.

III.—Geographical stakes.—Ladies' nomination. Ladies to answer certain geographical questions, which their nominee must hand to them in closed envelopes. If the ground permits, competitors will be required to jump at least one hurdle. Competitor doing the course in shortest time with the greatest number of correct answers to win.

IV.—Lloyd Lindsay Competition.—Competitors to ride a given course, dismount by sections, and knock four cocoanuts off posts with polo balls—Team doing it in shortest time to win.

V.—Hurdle race for horses.—About ¼ mile, over 3 flights of hurdles.

Should the ground be unfit for jumping, the following events will be substituted:—

II.—Spiral Polo Ball Race.

V.—Horse Scurry.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with English mails of the 17th instant, left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

Armstrong, Mr H A
Ashdown, Mr
Atkinson, Mr R S
Barrow, Mr H D
Bransley, Mr P B
Basch, Mr
Boardman, Miss E
Chadburn, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Cordeux, Mrs
Coote, Mr C A
Coxhead, Mr J A
Clerk, Mr
Corney, Mr F
Cluni, Mr
Dyer, Mr P
Downing, Major
Davis, Mr R W
Dott, Mr H S
Elliott, Mr
Fisher, Mr
Fryer, Sir F, K C S I
Gordon Mr F F
Gregory, Miss E J
Grove, Rev
Greenhill, Mr W F
Greenalgh, Mr H D
Hewett, Miss
Hunter, Mr J G
Hext, Capt
Hewett, Mr B N
Harvie, Mr D J
Henderson, Mr

Le Quesne, Mr H H
Latham, Capt and Mrs
Lamont, Lieut
MacTavish Mr
Moss, Mr Le H
Mennie, Capt J O
Magalhaes, Genl
MacLaggan, Mr A
Nelson, Mr R A
Newman, Mr W J
Olford, Mr F
O'Callaghan, Mr
Patel, Mr M B
Powell, Surg Capt E
Peter, Mr H D
Parl, Mr R M
Perkins, Capt N C
Slocock, Mr F
Smith, Mr R
Sinclair, Mr J
Sim, Mr R
Smith Mr MacVicar
Short, Mr
Steel, Mr R
Scriven, Mr A C
Shephard, Mr Justice
Stephen, Mrs
Spence, Mr H T
Symonds, Mr W P
Thornton, Lieut Col A P
Wynne, Mr S H
Warry, Mr

GUARD PRIOR and Travelling Ticket examiner, Hoff, of the North-Western Railway, have just been sentenced to six months' hard labour, by the District Magistaate of Rawalpindi, under the following circumstances. An officer who got out of the train at Pindi, on arrival at his house discovered various articles missing out of his luggage boxes. He at once went back to the station and reported the matter to the Railway police, whence Police Sergeant Barton, promptly proceeded to the guards' changing station, where he came upon the two abovenamed men dividing their spoil, and forthwith arrested them. There have been a large number of thefts from the guards' brake van on that section, and since this case other properties have been traced. Guard Prior is an ex-soldier and passed a period of service in the reformatory. It will be interesting to know how he came to obtain his discharge in India in contravention of the military regulations and then obtain a responsible appointment.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

A MEETING of the University Senate was held, Dr. D. Mackichan, the Senior Fellow present, presiding, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangbier Hall of the University, yesterday, at 5-15 p.m., when the principal business was the consideration of the letter from Government announcing their intention to withdraw the annual grant of Rs. 5,000. The letter, which is signed by Mr. J. De C. Atkins, and is addressed to the Registrar, is dated April 30, and reads as follows:—

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to address you on the subject of the contribution hitherto paid from Provincial Revenues to the University. From the time, more than 30 years ago, when the University first began to levy fees and so to relieve the Government of a portion of its cost, there has been a steady approach to the position of a self-supporting body. The accounts for the year 1894-95 show that the receipts exceeded the disbursement by more than twenty-thousand rupees, and that the University had a balance of more than Rs. 56,000, not including its investments. This financial position shows careful and successful management on the part of the University and is a source of great satisfaction to Government. It seems to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, therefore, that there is no longer any valid reason against giving complete effect to the policy Government have had in view for years past, and that the University of Bombay can safely be left as independent of financial support from Provincial Revenues as are the Universities of Calcutta and Madras. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has recently had under consideration the admirable and successful work of the colleges of the Presidency, not only as the means of deepening and extending learning, but as a training ground for those who become the teachers and advisers of the pupils at schools and colleges. It has been the function of the University to define the course of instruction in the various colleges and to stimulate them to progress; a function performed, as his Excellency the Governor-in-Council thinks, with conspicuous judgement and success. Now, however, the sucess of its work is no longer dependent on financial support from Government. It becomes incumbent, therefore, on his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to devote the Provincial Revenues, available for expenditure on education, to the maintenance and uncauragement of those educational bodies which are not, and cannot for many years to come hope to be, self-supporting. I am, therefore, to inform you that no provision is made in the Budget of 1896-97 for a grant to the University. The saving effected by the discontinuance of the grant to the University will not be devoted to other than educational purposes. It will be used in the development of those institutions, which though in a lower place in the general educational scheme, are not less necessary to the spread and improvement of general or technical instruction.

In accordance with a notice of his intention to propose, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., moved that as recommended by the Syndicate a representation be made to the Government, urging them to reconsider their decision to withdraw the University's annual grant.

The Chairman having asked the Hon. Mr. Mehta to move the notice of motion which stood in his name in connection with the subject. Mr. Mehta said that with regard to his notice of motion he supposed there were many members of the Senate present, who perhaps thought that they had met together on that occasion as if it were on a ceremony of condolence, and that it was a meeting of condolence over the demise of one of the oldest institutions, namely, the Bombay University (a laugh) the Government having withdrawn their grant which was as old as the University itself. But he hoped that the majority of the Fellows would not consider that as a meeting of condolence, but would consider that meeting as doctors in consultation over a patient, who was "in extremis," but who was certainly not quite dead as yet. (Hear, hear and laughter). Taking that view of the matter he was justified in asking the Senate to adopt his proposal, which was, that as recommended by the Syndicate, a representation be made to Government urging them to reconsider their decision to withdraw the University's annual grant. In dealing with the letter of Government, he might say that it so happened that he came across a copy of the "Westminster Gazette" of a recent date in which there was a cartoon descriptive of the attitude of the present Government with regard to the question of the cost of the Indian Contingent to Suakin, and that cartoon was described in letters as "An act of Melancholy Meanness." (Laugnter). If it were permissible to members of the Senate to dismiss from their minds the respect which they certainly owed to government of this Presidency, he might be tempted to say something analogous to that description; but he was one of those who was given to pay great respect to constituted authorities, and it was accordingly utterly impossiblefor him to holdany such comparison remembering the fact that the head of the Government was the Chancellor and that the senior member of Council was at one] time the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Remembering these things, he would for the present content himself by calling this act of Government simply as an act of untimely and impolitic parsimony. In using that expression and describing it in the manner he had done, he thought he was justified by a reference to what had been laid down in the letter of Government itself, and he did not propose on that occasion to go any further than take the letter itself and point out to the Senate the inconclusive and illogical character of the arguments which had been advanced in it. He ventured to say that if that letter had emanated from a private body there could have been no difficulty in their desrcbing it as somewhat confused in statement, misleading in argument and somewhat irrelevant in many of the subjects referred to in it. Referring to the third paragraph of the letter of Mr. Mehta said, that if they went back to the time when the University was established, they would find that the policy of the Government then was the exact contrary to what they now enuniciated. He contended that when the University was first established, care was taken to make it a state institution and not a department of Government, and to give effect to that view the Chancellor of the University was he, who happened to be the head of the Government of the Presidency. That view of the matter prevailed year after year, and it was to be regretted that they had not at present one of those old Vice-Chancellors, like the late Sir Alexander Grant, who always stood up and supported the best interests of the University on an occasion of this character. Mr. Mehta then referred to other portions of the letter, and in doing so, he alluded to casual remarks made by the Education Commission and the Finance Committee, and also to the correspondence which took place between the Syndicate and the Government on the subject of the proposed reductions of the grant He then contended that Government in a manner compelled the University by way of recouping their funds, to raise the fees levied on students who presented themselves for the matriculation examianation, though the number of students who presented themselves for that examination in Bombay, was comparatively smaller than those in Calcutta and Madras. The fees in Madras had been enhanced as the number of students had increased to five thousand and more; but the University of Calcutta had not as had been stated by Government, increased their fees, but they were the same as bofore. When Government referred to the work done by the University as "admirable and successful," he (Mr. Mehta) was inclined to believe that they meant to be rather sarcastic and ironical, because when professors of colleges and officers of Government often proclaimed that the class of graduates turned out from the various colleges were far from satisfactory, the Government averred that the work was of an exceedingly satisfactory nature. There appeared to be a vein of sarcasm running in the paragraph. He would have attached great value to the apparently complimentary statement, if such a compliment had been paid at the time when the question of finances was not before them. With reference to the statement appearing in the letter that—"the accounts for the year 1894-95 showed that the receipts exceeded the disbursement by more than twenty thousand rupees," Mr. Mehta said that no doubt there was a surplus of about Rs. 20,942 last year, including the Government grant of Rs. 5,000, but was it, he asked, sufficient for the numerous reforms which it was high time the University should take in hand for its legitimate growth and development. He pointed out that the first and foremost reform that might be introduced was with regard to the accomodation of the ever increasing number of students for the matriculation examination, who were examined in mandups, which had such flimsy roofs provided that the burning rays of the mid-day sun peered through them and injured the health of the numerous students, who had to sit for hours together under temporary structures which after all afforded little protection to them. (Hear, hear). The resolution passed at the instance of Mr. Justice Ranade at a recent meeting of the Senate would necessitate the holding of the examinations twice a year, and that would necessarily increase their expenditure, the several examiners being required to be paid their fees. As the work of the Registrar's office had of late greatly increased and as the six-monthly examinations would entail a further burden on the staff, the Senate would soon have to consider the necessity of emyloying a full-time Registrar, (Hear, hear) and they must be prepared to pay a higher remuneration than at present for that office. Again the number of examiners appointed at present was not sufficient to cope with the increasing number of candidates, and if they wished that the examiners should do their work conscientiously, and not in a perfunctory and mechanical manner which they were no doubt obliged to do under the present circumstances, they must be prepared for additional expenses in that direction. There was again another reform which might be made, and it was that of appointing a supervising board of examiners, who must be men of high culture and position and must be paid according to the work they were expected to perform. The University Library was useless as it was, and in order to make it more useful and attractive, they must spend some money over it. In conclusion he said that the Senate should go up to

Government and point out to them that taking into consideration the various circumstances which would entail a far larger expenditure then what was incurred at present, it was utterly premature and untimely to withdraw the small contribution made by them. Some of the members of the Senate might ask where was the necessity of appealing to Government now that they had already issued their resolution, but he might reply that the English education he had received had taught him that the success of an Englishman lay in the fact that he never knew when he was defeated. (Hear, hear.) Let the Senate never know when they were defeated. He admitted it was a very difficult thing to move Government, particularly when matters of finance were concerned—he quite admitted that they were a stone-wall (a laugh) but that was no reason why they should not endeavour to prevail upon government to reconsider their resolution. Whether the Senate was successful or unsuccessful it did not matter much; but he would impress upon the mind of the members that it was their bounden duty as guardians and trustees of the best interests of the University, to point out to Government that they were following a wrong policy and proceeded upon wrong premises and false inferences, and that they seemed not to have taken into consideration the several circumstances affecting the financial interests of the University, and finally, that they did not care to consult that body, which was appointed by themselves, before they passed such a resolution. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade seconded the resolution.

Dr. Pollen said that if the Hon. Mr. Mehta's proposal was to ask Government to grant the University a lakh of rupees he should have certainly supported the resolution, but since he (Mr. Mehta) asked Government in a petitionary attitude with extended hands and falling on their knees for a beggarly five thousand rupees, he (the speaker) objected to such a proposal on the ground of being wanting in respect for the dignity of the Senate. Mr. Mehta reminded them that the Senate was nominated by Government, but he (Dr. Pollen) submitted that they were not nominated at any rate in the financial department. They had heard some very strong things from Mr. Mehta about Government who were compared with a stone-wall because they compelled the Senate to live within their means. If Government had done that, they had performed a useful function towards the University. He was, however, at one with Mr. Mehta in thinking that Government should help them very much more liberally than they had been doing, but at the same time he could not admit that they should go to Government and ask them to reconsider their resolution which refused to grant them the pretty sum of five thousand rupees. He did not think it would be consistent with their dignity to ask Government to do that. He, for one, whether as a Government nominee or a Government servant, strongly objected to that petitionary attitude It was clear from the letter of the Government that they intended to apply the sum to other modes of education. After all the University was a tree depending upon root fibres, and the more such root fibres they found in the schools, the diversion of the money proposed by the Government towards aiding the primary schools, would in his opinion be well directed. They ought not to go to Government for such a small sum as five thousand rupees, which members of the Senate could very well afford to pay out of their own pockets without feeling any very great strain upon their resources. He would for these reasons, oppose "in toto" Mr. Metha's motion.

Dr. Peterson said that there would be some force in the "infra dig" argument of Dr. Pollen if they asked for the amount as if it were for their own enjoyment. He was entirely with Mr. Mehta that Government ought to have consulted the University before they decided to withdraw the grant, because, if they had, he was sure the Senate would have given a very conclusive answer. They knew that the Chancellor of the University was a statesman and an educationist, and would give his best consideration to the arguments advanced by the University. He felt confident that their representation would receive an impartial consideration. If Government had declared that they felt compelled to withdraw the grant in favour of some other branch of higher education he would not have objected to such a course, and would have persuaded the Senate to acquiesce to such a proposal. But as it was proposed to take money from the University and devote it for some general and technical education, which nobody understood what it was and what was meant by it—(laughter and hear hear)—no one would approve of such a course.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in reply said that Dr. Pollen was opposed to their approaching Government for what he called a "beggarly" amount of five thousand rupees, but what could then be said of a Government who, notwithstanding, acording to their latest budget statement, had a balance of forty lakhs of rupees at their disposal had decided to withdraw that amount. It suggested an analogy to the description of the cartoon alluded to by him, but he would not indulge in such language towards the Government for whom he entertained such high respect. He agreed with Dr. Pollen that primary education should be supported but what he contended was that Government should not rob Peter to pay Paul. (Ap-plause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried "nem con."

MATHEMATICAL COURSE FOR THE NEW B. SC. EXAM.

The next business was to consider the details of the mathematical course for the new B. Sc. examination.

On the motion of Mr. Principal Hathornthwaite, it was resolved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in Regulation 49 of the B.Sc. course, published last year, the following words be "left out":—

"I.—MATHEMATICS—FOUR PAPERS.

(1)—Conic Sections: Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

(2)—Differential Calculus: Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem. Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable.

(3)—Dynamics: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies: Projectiles: Collision; the Pendulum.

Hydrostatic: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(4)—Optics and Astronomy: (An elementary course to be arranged)—"

and the following "substituted" in their place:—

"I.—MATHEMATICS—FOUR PAPERS.

(1)—Conic Sections: Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

(2)—Differential Calculus; Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem. Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. Tangents and normals of plane curves referred to Cartesian and polar co-ordinates. Differential co-efficients of plane arcs and areas. Elementary treatment of asymptotes and curve-tracing.

Integrel Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and quadrature of plane curves.

(3)—Elementary Statics and Dynamics:

Analytical Statics: Composition and revolution of forces. Centre of gravity.

Dynamics of a particle; Rectilinear, parabolic and elliptic motion. Central forces.

(4)—Elementary Hydrostatics.

Elementary Geometrical Optics."

Professor O. V. Muller, who seconded the motion, remarked that the revised scheme did not introduce any new things, but the subjects were better defined.

A TEXT BOOK IN CHEMISTRY.

The Senate next considered the subject of the omission of the regulations regarding the recommendation of a text book in Chemistry for the B. A., first B. Sc. (old rules) and Intermediate in Science (new rules) examinations.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann proposed that in the regulations the words "text books to be recommended by the Syndicate" and the words "text book recommended—Watt's Inorganic Chemistry," be left out.

Mr. Principal Hathornthwaite seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad remarked that if the book was not found sufficiently good to recommend why should not another book be prescribed?

Professor Muller replied that if Mr. Setalvad had taken the trouble to look at the syllabus of chemistry given in the calender, he should have noticed that there was no necessity of recommending or fixing any text book for the subject.

Mr. N. V. Gokhle was also not satisfied with this reply.

Father Dreckmann replied that all the teachers of science in different colleges, and experts on the subject, were unanimous in their opinion that a text book in this branch was not required to be fixed.

On a division, the proposition was carried by 13 votes to 11.

LORD SANDHURST SCHOLARSHIP FOR MEMON STUDENTS.

An offer of Rs. 5,000 in three and a-half per cent. Government paper having been made by Mr. Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of Lord Sandhurst, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Memon candidate who passes the examination with the highest number of marks,

The Hon. R. M. Sayani moved the acceptance of the offer, which was carried, and certain regulations were adopted in regard to the scholarship. He observed that this was the first offer of its kind from a Memon gentleman, and he hoped that young men of the Memon community would be encouraged by this, and many Memon students would come up for University examinations, as hitherto he was sorry to notice there were none.

A SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

A similar resolution was adopted in regard to an offer of Rs. 5,000 in three and a-half per cent. Government paper, from Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukandas, for the foundation of a Sanskrit Scholarship to be awarded at the Previous Examination, to the candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India are well satisfied with the floating of their 3 per cent. loan. The Financial Member could not well have hoped for more than a premium of 3 per cent., whereas the average allotment was over that figure and the loan was quoted almost immediately at 104. From such information as is available it would seem to be very strongly held that twelve lakhs of premium come into the accounts as a revenue windfall.

DR. HAFFKINE left Calcutta on Tuesday night, for Poona, to carry on inoculation among the troops. Abour 130·are already registered for the process. Dr. Haffkine remains in Poona about a week, then goes to Simla for two or three weeks, thence returning to Calcutta.

THE death is announced at Ranchi, on the 19th instant, somewhat suddenly, of Captain Andrew Hearsey.

A SCHEME for the reorganisation of the Health Department of the Calcutta Municipality is now before the Chairman.

CAPTAIN DE LASSOE will officiate as Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, during Colonel Loch's absence on privilege leave, Mr. C. F. Bayley, now engaged in boundary work in Udaipur, acting as Political Agent, Bhopal.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, also takes short leave, Lieutenant Pritchard, from Banswara, acting for him.

THE Jhansi camp-of-exercise next December will be on a large scale, some twenty thousand troops of all arms taking part in the manœuvres. Regiments from the Bombay Command and the Imperial Service troops in the Central India and Rajputana States will share in the operations, which are likely to be very instructive. The Commander-in-Chief will be present in the camp.

THE railway authorities connected with the construction of the Mandalay-Kunlon Ferry line are confident of completing over 100 miles of the railway and having the same opened for traffic by the end of the year. Work on this line is progressing most rapidly, so that in the course of another year the railway up to the ferry is expected to be completed.

THE large islands of Hatiya and Sundip in the north of the Bay of Bengal, as well as some portions of the adjoining Noakhali littoral, were visited on the 27th and 28th ultimo by an invasion of the sea. It was the result, probably of the cyclone then moving between Akyab and false Point coupled with an unusually high tide. Much damage has been done to the winter rice, which has withered away owing to the contact of salt waters. This calamity, supervening on a very similar one which occurred last October has brought the poorer classes to a low ebb; and it is possible that relief measures may be necessary. Every needful precaution has been taken in view of gauging, and, if necessary, relieving the distress.

THE Hyderabad Contingent camp-of-exercise will be held in the southern part of the Berars during December. Sir George White will probably take it *en route* from the Jhansi camp to Calcutta.

SANCTION has just been accorded to the installation of the Pasteur-Chamberland filter in the British barracks at Dinapore and Peshawar. The latter station has been finally selected in place of Meerut, where there is a good supply of water.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase, as recommended by the Government of India, of 43 non-commissioned officers and men to the establishment of garrison artillery at Aden, to provide specialists for working and keeping in order the position-finding instruments and their accessories at that station.

AN important judgment was delivered on Thursday by Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and Mr. Justice Bannerji in the keenly contested case of the Khatras Jheria Coal Company and the Bengal Coal Company relative to the possession of a piece of land in the village of Banksimullah, in the Raniganj Sub-division. The Court held that the Khatras Jheria Coal Company were to be maintained in possession of the disputed land, forbidding all interference with their possession until ousted therefrom in due course of law, and their lordships modified the order of the Lower Court in so far as the latter declared the sub-soil rights to be in the Khatras Jheria Coal Company, the Court being of opinion that neither the Bengal Coal Company nor the Khatras Jheria Coal Company had established their title to the sub-soil.

THE *Indian Church Quarterly Review* is about to lose the services of the Rev. A. Saunders Dyer, who has edited it for the last ten years with conspicuous ability. It can be no light matter to conduct a magazine that is confined to one subject—even when that subject is the highest—so that it shall be continually varied and interesting, and Mr. Dyer's success can only have been won at the cost of much labour to himself. He has now well earned the right to be relieved, but it is to be hoped that the conductors of the magazine will contrive to find an efficient successor. The *Church Quarterly* has now attained a position from which it would be a real loss if it fell back.

FIFTY pages of Friday's *Gazette of India* are devoted to official papers relating to the incidence of the cost of the Indian troops when employed out of India. This literature opens with a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated August 4th, 1882, in which protest was made against the Indian revenues being charged with any expenses connected with the Egyptian campaign, and closes with the Secretary of State's despatch of June 30th of the present year. The despatches show the desperate efforts made by the Government of India to protect themselves against the selfish policy of the Home authorities. The only other points of interest are that Her Majesty's Government had just asked for two regiments of infantry for Suakin on May 5th and two days later telegraphed that the Egyptian authorities wanted also a mountain battery and a cavalry regiment. The Government of India in reply expressed a wish to send one company of Madras Sappers to make the force more complete, adding that they should be glad to let the Madras army have a share in the expedition, as Bombay was represented by the cavalry and the Punjab and Bengal by the infantry.

REGARDING the great falling-off in the export of wheat from India, some further facts are quoted to show how depressed the trade is. Freights are ruling remarkably low at Bombay and Karachi, shipments being made at 2s. 6d. per ton of 18 cwt.; but little wheat comes forward even with these cheap charges. It costs as much practically to cart the grain in Bombay from the Fort to Malabar Hill as to send it to Europe. Low prices and ample supplies in Western countries with high prices and short stocks in India must keep our wheat trade slack for a long time to come.

LAST week's season report is a satisfactory one, as the crops are doing well in most provinces, except the Punjab, where more rain is urgently needed. In most districts the condition of the standing autumn crops is, however, reported generally good, except in Peshawar and Shahpur. Cattle are dying of starvation in Hissar, Rohtak, and Gujranwala. From Bengal it is reported that prices have risen in the islands of Katia and Sandip and the adjacent mainland of Noakhali owing to exceptionally high tides at the end of last month, which destroyed the crops.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Suakin that the Indian force has such strict orders to remain inactive that only reconnaissances of the smallest scale are allowed, and even these are purely local. Lord Cromer has evidently set his face sternly against any diversion towards Berber. It may be mentioned that Brigadier-General Egerton has no power of initiative, as his force is at the disposal of General Kitchener.

THE thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to Captain E. F. H. McSwiney for the satisfactory manner in which he carried out the duties entrusted to him when with the Pamirs Delimitation Commission. Captain McSwiney's work as camp commandant in charge of the details of the transport, commissariat and clothing arrangements was, the Goverment of India acknowledge, "of an arduous nature and always excellently performed;" while his fluency in Russian was of the greatest service in maintaining friendly relations with the members of the Russian Mission.

AT the sitting of the Lucknow Commission on Thursday, the evidence upon the third charge against the Subordinate Judge of Bahrich was completed, and the fourth charge was commenced upon. Mr. Chamier, the Public Prosecutor, in opening, remarked that this was probably the strongest of the three bribery charges. Five witnesses were taken in the course of the day, and the evidence of another was commenced. The fourth charge was to be finished probably yesterday. The remaining four charges, from their nature, involve little evidence, and may be concluded by the end of the week. The defence in that case will open on Monday, Mr. Boyle has now joined the defence as leader, Mr. Wheeler becoming his junior.

A RUMOUR reaches India to the effect that Indian History is to be an optional subject henceforward for the young men of the Indian Civil Service. It has been recognised, presumably that the Probationer cannot learn everything in one year, which is all that he has now-a-days for special preparation before leaving for India. Experience out here has shown that the shortening of the time has told appreciably upon the linguistic acquirements of the young Civilians arriving in India; and as an officer is of no practical use until he knows something of the language, utilitarian considerations would point to history rather than language as the subject to be sacrificed out of a over-loaded curriculum.

A NOVEL and ingenious defence, on the part of a pleader, says the Allahabad paper, was made on behalf of the defendants in a breach of contract case which was heard at Kurseong, in the Darjeeling district, in the Joint Magistrate's Court, on the 13th instant. The plaintiff, a retired Colonel living at Kurseong, sued the defendants, Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., of 10, Jackson's Lane, Calcutta, domestic labour suppliers, &c., for breach of contract, and Rs. 25-8 pecuniary loss incurred by him. It appeared that the defendants were asked to send down a good and reliable servant, at Rs. 14 per mensem, and this amount as an advance for the man, together with his railway fare, defendant's commission, and petty charges, was sent to the defendants. A man was duly sent; but, according to the plaintiff, it was evident on the first day of his service that he knew nothing of the work he was expected to do; he confessed as much to his fellow-servants, and asked to be instructed. Furthermore, he came unprovided with proper wearing apparel, and stated that out of his advance of Rs. 14 the Registry Office had only given him Rs. 6-12-0, which he had given over to his family, so that he had no money. The plaintiff wrote to the defendants the next day that they had not sent him the class of man they had agreed to; the only reply he received was a receipt signed by the man for Rs. 14 and his agreement for twelve months. Rather than undergo further expense and annoyance the plaintiff decided to give the man time to learn his work, but about three weeks later the man absconded, taking clothes which his employer had supplied him, and Rs. 2 which he had received as a further advance. Upon this the plaintiff wrote to the defendants stating the facts, and the pecuniary loss he had been put to by their sending him a bad servant. The defendants expressed their regret, but declined to indemnify the plaintiff; hence the suit. The plaintiff called his servants, and from their evidence it appeared that the man in question did not know his work and was idle and lazy. For the defence, it was admitted that the defendants had contracted to supply a good and reliable servant; that when they sent the man down, they wrote that they hoped he would prove satisfactory; that opinions differed as to the qualifications of a servant, and finally that his absconding was the act of God and therefore they were not responsible for damages. The Joint-Magistate in giving judgment was of opinion that there were duties which all servants were expected to know, and it was clear this man was ignorant of; that there was a clear contract to supply a good and reliable servant, which the man did not appear to be; that as the man was not buried under a landslip he could not take the pleader's view that the man's absconding was an act of God, and he considered the plaintiff war entitled to his claim in full and costs; decree accordingly. Notice of appeal was given, and after the complaints that have appeared in these columns lately by correspondents who have had what may be mildly called unsatisfactory experiences of the doings of Bombay agencies for the supply of domestic servants, the issue will be watched with some interest by the public.

THE authorities of the E. B. S. Railway are collecting statistics for a branch railway line from Saidpur to Tetulia.

SPEAKING of the indictments made in an address against the Forest Department, his Excellency the Governor of Madras, on Friday, observed that he was quite aware that the working of the Forest Department must be irksome and vexatious at times to the ryots of this country, but the Forest Department had been devised for the good of the people and must be regarded as a dose of medicine calculates to do them good. At the same time it was his firm intention to see that the administration of the Department was carried out without any of the serious abuses alluded to by them, which could only be done by the closest supervision on the part of the responsible officers. He would impress upon all Collectors the necessity of the closest supervision and most severe investigation of anything which appeared in the form of an abuse. He believed with the people in thinking that summary arrests should not be resorted to, unless there was strong cause shown for it, and observed that the Forest administration was based on the policy enunciated in the Government of India Resolution of October 1894, namely, that the chief object of reserving forests was to make provision for pasture, small timber fuel and leaves for manure, and they are to be worked to meet the wants of the villagers and not to be converted into close preserves for the growth of large timber. That was a liberal policy which all Collectors and Forest officials should loyally carry out.

THE views of the Government of India on the cession of the Mongsin district, east of the Mekong, to the French are contained in a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated May 6th, 1896. They were quite in accord with those of the Home Government, and in fact the authorities out here were plainly very pleased to get rid of a useless tract of country. "We were," they wrote, "prepared to cede this district to Siam in 1893, and to include it in a buffer State in 1894; and though we were reluctantly compelled to occupy it in 1895, we have all along recognised that this small excrescence on the other side of the Mekong could be of no advantage to us." At the same time they had no doubt whatever as to the soundness of the British title to Mongsin, as part of the State of Kengcheng formerly tributary to the old Burmese Empire. As, however, the district was off all main trade routes, and as none of the country had any real present or great prospective value, our Foreign Office was quite content to see it pass to the French, in order to obtain the equitable settlement of other claims in the same neighbourhood. The conclusion arrived at was a sound one, for the garrisoning of Mongsin was a serious matter, distant as the post there was some nineteen marches from Kengtung, which again was a month's journey off Fort Stedman. It is pointed out in the despatch that an additional battalion of infantry would have beed needed if Mongsin had been held; and it was actually in contemplation, as we know, to establish a new cantonment at Saikaw near the Takaw Ferry on the Salween. That project has been given up for the time being, and the Government congratulate themselves on the fac that, as there is no longer any possible encroachment on an undefined frontier, they are enabled again to review the whole military situation in the Shan States, and to arrange their plans without haste and with more regard to economy.

DAMAUN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, JULY 24.

THE District Judge, Mr. Veiga, left Damaun yesterday to enjoy at Goa the two months' leave he has obtained, handing over charge of the duties of the District Court to Mr. Francis Moniz, who no sooner took his seat on the bench than he delivered judgment in a robbery case which had been pending for the last sixteen months, and as it relates to depredations committed, not only in the Portuguese, but also in the British villages, which the British authorities had for a long time ineffectually tried to discover and punish, it acquires a special interest.

On the 4th March 1895, the police of the Nagar Haveli District obtained information that one Kalia Tambra Panvor, a Kathavti resident of Talavli, and the chief of a formidable gang of dacoits, which had for a long time carried on their depredations in the Talavli village, in the Nagar Haveli district, as well as in the adjoining British villages in the Tannah Zillah, was murdered, and his body removed to Gad Chinchla, an adjoining village in the British territory. They repaired to the village to institute inquiries, and found there Mr. Sitaram Trimbak, Chief Inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, who had already, under the orders of his superiors, arrived there for the purpose of making searching enquiries in connection with the murder as well as into several complaints of depredations in the British villages. By the joint exertions of the Inspector and the Nagar Haveli police, the patel of Talavli, one Bowlia Savlia Naik, Kania Savlia Naik, and Dhakloo Dadoo Barkia were arrested at Talavli, and on search of their houses being taken the sandals and syce of the dacoit chief were discovered in the house of Bowlia, in addition to several gold and silver ornaments, which were subsequently identified as the property of several inhabitants of British villages. Mr. Sitaram was indefatigable in his exertions to trace out other thefts, and succeeded in pumping out certain information from Baka, the widow of the murdered chief, which induced him to apply for, and to obtain, the permission of the Nagar Haveli authorities and to arrest and search the houses of two other members of the gang, Ekka Mukka Gavint and Jania Bavaji. Several other gold and silver ornaments were also found on searching the houses of these two robbers, who, taken by surprise, admitted that they accompanied the deceased dacoit chief in his predatory excursions to both the Portuguese and British villages.

All the six robbers were charged before the judicial authority of Dadara, in the Nagar Haveli district, and on a "prima facie" case being made against them, they were committed to take their trial before the District Court of Damaun. The proceedings came before Mr. Moniz, while he happened to act for the judge, and on perusing the same, he thought it prudent upon the evidence disclosed therein to separate the charges into two cases, one against the first four for murder and robbery, and the other against the latter two for robbery alone. The case against three of the first four, one of them, being the patel of Talavli, having died in jail whilst the case was pending, was tried by Mr. Francis Moniz, as stated in my communication which appeared in your issue of the 4th June last, who convicted them and sentenced them to transportation to Mozambique, for 18, 10, and 4 years, respectively.

The case against the latter two Ekka Mukka and Jania Bavaji was tried in October last, before Mr. Veiga, who acquitted them. Thereupon the Public Prosecutor of Damaun appealed to the High Court of Goa against the acquittal, and the Goa Court, by its order of 2nd November last, quashed the proceedings and ordered a new trial. The second investigation for making a "prima facie" case was made at Dadara, and the two robbers were eventually committed to the District Court for trial with an array of eighteen witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. The second trial came on before Mr. Moniz, and nine of the witnesses deposed to the fact of the accused being the associates of the deceased dacoit chief, that they had no ostensible honest occupation or means of livelihood, and that they maintained themselves by the depredations carried on by their late chief. Six of the witnesses deposed to their being present at the time, the houses of the accused were searched, and gold and silver ornaments identified as the property of the British residents being found. The Chief Inspector, Mr. Sitaram, gave evidence to the effect that in consequence of complaints of robberies he was on the "qui vive," and discovered in Gad Chinchla a decomposed human body, which led him to make searching enquiries, with the result that several stolen gold and silver ornaments were found in the possession of the accused, and that the accused, Jania, was a convict, who had worked out the sentence of seven years' imprisonment, passed upon him by a British Court for robbery.

The learned judge, in delivering judgment, yesterday, dwelt at length on the conclusive evid[illegible] given by some of the witnesses, and disbeliev[illegible] in the face of strong and substantial proofs, the absurd allegation of the first accused that he had been bitten on his legs and other parts of the body by the Chief Police Inspector to extort from him his confession, and the denial of the second accused that he was a convict, convicted both the accused of robbery, and with a view to stamp out further attempts to disturb the peace and tranquility of the residents of, not only the villages in the Portuguese territory, but also of the adjoining villages of the allied British nation, sentenced them to transportation to Mozambique for four years each.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

STORM PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, JULY 27.

SUNDAY'S observations:—Pressure has given way briskly at the head of the Bay and a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity is forming at that place. The centre this morning is a little to the south-east of Saugor Island, where the pressure is two-tenths below the normal. Heavy rain has fallen in Burma and the Arakan coast and light showers in the interior. Akyab reports eight inches; Tavoy, six; Moulmein three; and Diamond Island, two. Very strong monsoon winds obtain in the Bay and on the south of the Arakan coast as is usual during the formation of storms. The skies are lightly clouded and the weather is fine in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain. The storm in Western India has drifted slowly to West-North-West and begun to fill up. It was central midway between Indore and Ahmedabad. Strong monsoon winds continue on the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts and moderate to heavy rain has fallen in the West Coast districts and the storm area. Mercara reports eight inches; Malagaon and Surat each, six inches; Calicut, Mangalore and Deesa, three, and Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Bhuj, each two. The storm in West India will probably continue to fill up and the storm at the head of the Bay will probably intensify and begin to march westwards during the next 24 hours.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has given way with increased rapidity in the North-West angle of the Bay and a deep depression and severe cyclonic storm now lies over that area. The centre at 8 a.m. was a short distance to the west of Sauger Island and the pressure at the centre was five-tenths of an inch below the normal. Stormy winds prevail near the centre and the weather is stormy over the whole north of the Bay. Heavy rain has again fallen in the Burma coast districts and the central storm area. Akyab and Saugor Island each report seven inches; Balasore, Diamond Island, Bassein, Rangoon and Moulmein, each three inches. Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Central India and Gujarat and the depression in that area has apparently passed westwards and is being absorbed in Sind. South-west monsoon depression with heavy rain has fallen in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Malabar and showers in the Konkan, Central India, Central Provinces and the greater part of West and Central Punjab. Rajkot and Mercara report heavy falls of six inches; Belgaum, Surat, Ahmedabad, Mangalore and Calicut each about two; Montgomery, Rawalpindi and Khushab, each half an inch, and Mooltan and Jacobabad, three-tenths. The weather is now chiefly dependent on the Bengal storm, which will probably drift slowly to the west and give heavy rain during the next 24 hours in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South-West Bengal, and perhaps the east districts of the Central Provinces.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to protest against the system which the Bombay Tramway Company have adopted with regard to their prize scheme. I have not been so very long in Bombay, but I keep my eyes open, and I see things which others, perhaps, would not notice. What I wish to protest against is, that the company do not publish the names of the prize-winners. If (as the company will no doubt say it is) the scheme is genuine, why do they not publish the names of the prize-winners? People would then see that it is genuine, and the company's premiums would go up, as they would then have more business; whereas now people say that it is just to make people keep their tickets in the hope of getting a prize, they see the number issued, and that is all. I have seen hundreds of people in Bombay, and not one of them has heard of anyone winning a prize. Perhaps the company can explain how it is. I would like to know if any of your readers can throw any light on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

J. RICE,
Att. 3rd Eastern Division, R. A.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

IN his report on this important subject, Mr. M. C. Murzban, the Municipal Executive Engineer states, that the total quantity of kutchra produced daily at present is about 1,656 cart-loads. Out of this quantity about 109 cart-loads produced in the F. and G. Wards can be utilized for reclaiming the Municipal land at Worli, Mahim, Purbadevi, and Dharavi, leaving a balance of some 1,500 cart-loads in round figures, which, if not incinerated within the limits of the City, must be transported out of it. The report proceeds to state amongst other details:—

The preliminary step to be taken into consideration of a transportation scheme is the determination of a collecting depot or depots to whith the kutchra must first be carted before its transportation, beyond the City limits. The members of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the future disposal of kutchra having inspected, in company with the G. I. P. Railway officials, the Health Officer and myself, all the possible available sites for collecting depots, came to the conclusion that the best place for the purpose would be the one situated on the Tardeo Flats, alongside and to the west of the B. B. & C. I. Railway line between Arthur and Clerk roads.

At the collecting depot, it will be necessary to provide a tipping platform, railway sidings, and an approch road to afford easy access to the carts from the main roads to the platform, as shown in the accompanying plan No. 1. The tipping platform will be in two pieces, each 700 feet long and 40 feet wide, and the approach road to it, connecting Arthur with Clerk Road will be 40 feet in width and 2,200 feet in length. For the sake of economy, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company propose to construct the framework of the tipping platform with materials of some of the old Warren girder bridges in their possession. The sidings will be made sufficiently long to accommodate three trains, each consisting of 25 wagons, each wagon being 25 feet long. The surfaces of the platform and approach road will be packed with stone and metalled.

THE COST OF THE WORK.

As regards initial cost of the sidings, platform, and wagons required in connection with the proposed conveyance of kutchra to Chimbhur, near Coorla by the existing railways, I may state that the Railway companies propose that the Municipality should find the wagons and keep them in repair, also provide all sidings, &c., outside the limits of each company's property, and that the Railway companies should lay in and maintain the sidings, junctions, &c., within their limits, that is, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Bellasis Road and the G. I. P. Railway, at Coorla, at their own expense, charging the Municipality, interest, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, but should the arrangement for the sweepings trains cease, at any time, the Municipality should pay for the cost of removing the sidings, &c., put in for the sweepings trains, and also pay the full cost of any works that may have been rendered necessary to provide for the sidings, &c.

It is estimated that the total cost of the collecting depot will be about Rs. 98,768, the only suitable site outside the City limits for the disposal of kutchra is the Municipal land at Chimbhur, at which place a receiving depot will have to be provided. It will consist of a siding from the Coorla station, as shown in plan No. 2, running along certain private land (which will have to be purchased), crossing a natural water-course at one place and the Tansa pipe line at two places and then traversing the whole length of the Municipal land obtained from Government on a lease for depositing the kutchra. The siding will be so arranged that the reclamation can be commenced simultaneously at both ends, north and south, and continued towards the middle of the land, where a portion has already been reclaimed since some time past.

For the siding it will be necessary to shift the existing rifle ranges of Coorla northward to the extent of about 1,900 feet. The total cost of the siding at Coorla, will be Rs. 158,124.

It was decided at a meeting held at my office, when the Heads of the Engineering and Traffic departments of the Railway companies, Dr. Weir, and myself were present, that three trains, each consisting of 25 wagons, should run daily. This will necessitate the provision of 75 wagons, but to provide for contingencies and break-downs, 80 wagons should be kept on hand, each wagon holding approximately 20 cart-loads or 10 tons of kutchra. Besides these wagons, 6 break-vans will be required. It is estimated by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company that each wagon will cost about Rs. 2,500, and each brake-van Rs. 3,000. At these rates the total coast of the 80 wagons and 6 brakes will be Rs. 2,18,000.

The total initial outlay, on all the works necessary to transport 1,500 cart-loads of kutchra every day, from Arthur Road to the Municipal land at Chimbhur, will be Rs. 4,74,392, as shown below:—Collecting depot between Arthur and Clerk roads, Rs. 98,768; Receiving of depot at Chimbhur, Rs. 1,58,124; Cost of 80 wagons and 6 brakes, Rs. 2,18,000; total Rs. 4,74,892. These estimates are approximate only. The Railway companies do not bind themselves to carry out the works at these amount. The works will be executed on Municipal account. If more money should be required, the Municipality would have to provide it; but if on the other hand, there be a saving on the estimates, the Municipality would get it.

The Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, estimates that it would be possible to complete the receiving depot at Chimbhur within three dry months of the year. The Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is prepared to complete the collecting depot at Bombay within four months and the Locomotive Superientendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, would have the wagons made by his department within six months. If, therefore, all these works were simultaneously commenced, they could be completed within six months; but as the laying in of the siding at Coorla cannot be commenced until the land required for a portion of it is purchased, and as it would take some time after the rains to admit of the work being commenced at Chimbhur, on account of the dampness of the soil, it may be assumed that the completion of the entire work will take about twelve months, from the time the Corporation accord their sanction to its execution.

PROPOSED CHARGE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF KUTCHRA.

As regards the charges proposed for the conveyance of kutchra, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company states in his No. 15432, dated 2nd December 1895, that "it was agreed to recommend that it should be proposed to the Municipality that for sweepings trains of twenty-five wagons the charge should be at two rupees and eight annas per wagon, that being the minimum charge for any train, and for all trains containing more than twenty-five, the additional number should be paid for at one rupee and eight annas a wagon; also that empty wagons which may be ready within half-an-hour of the arrival of a loaded train at Chimbhur should be brought back free. If the engine is detained beyond that time for empty wagons, it should be paid for, at the rate of five rupees an hour, or part of an hour, for all time detained and in such cases no charge will be made for the empties. But if an engine is sent out specially to fetch back empties, a charge of twenty rupees to be made; and if such engine so sent out specially is detained, the same charge as that named above is to be paid by the Municipality."

The charges for conveyance now proposed to be made compare very favourably with that charged by the Company some years ago, when kutchra was carried by rail to Chimbhur. Formerly the charge was at the rate of 2 annas per ton per mile. The distance from Bombay to Chimbhur being about 8 miles, the haulage of a ton of kutchra from Bombay to Chimbhur came to Re. 1 per ton or Rs. 10 per wagon. The rate now proposed to be charged being Rs. 2-8-0 per wagon for the first 25 wagons, and Rs. 1-8-0 for each additional wagon, the cost would be four annas per ton for the first 25 wagon-loads, and only 2·40 annas per ton for each additional wagon-load.

ANNUAL COST OF CONVEYANCE.

The total daily cost of the conveyance of kutchra at the rates now offered, would be Rs. 217·5, as shown below, or Rs. 217·5×365=Rs. 79,387·5, say, Rs. 80,000 annually, assuming that the engine would be detained for 2 hours at the receiving station on each occasion:—75 wagon-loads of kutchra, at Rs. 2-8-0 per wagon, Rs. 187·5; Detention for 6 hours, at Rs. 5 per hour, Rs. 30·0. Total Rs. 217·5.

On the question of the detention of the trains at the receiving station, the Health Officer remarks in his No. 9831, dated 16th June 1896, a copy of which is hereto attached, and marked G, that "the probable time in which a train of kutchra of 25 wagons could be unloaded need not enter the estimate, because, as soon as an engine arrives at Chimbhur and is detached from its train, it will immediately be hooked on to the empty wagons of the previous train, by which arrangement ample time will be given to the staff of labourers to unload the wagons, and the engine will not be detained or delayed in any way. I take it that the time required for unloading will not be less than 3 hours at the least." According to this opinion of the Health Officer, therefore, if the trains are run at intervals of over 3 hours, say, one at 10 a.m., the second at 2 p.m., and the third at 6 p.m., the engines will not be detained at the receiving stations. But, to be on the safe side, I have provided for a detention of 2 hours at the receiving station at each trip, more especially as no contingencies have been allowed for in the estimate.

It is estimated by the Health Officer that an establishment, costing Rs. 10,020 per annum, will be required at the collecting depot to spread the kutchra in wagons, to attend to the carts on the tipping bank, and to assist in turning and unloading them; it is also estimated by the Health Officer that an establishment, costing Rs. 16,320 per annum, will be required at the receiving depot to unload the three trains, each consisting of 25 wagon-loads, at Chimbhur, to assist in shunting the wagons, to spread the kutchra over the reclamation ground, and to carry out other minor duties; the total annual cost of loading daily 75 wagons with kutchra at the collecting depot, and unloading them at the receiving depot, will therefore amount to Rs. (10,020 + Rs. 16,320)=Rs. 26,340. The annual cost of maintenance, as detailed below, of both stations and of the rolling stock, will be Rs. 24,864, on the supposition that the sidings at Chimbhur remain only in one position on the embankment made of earth; but if slewed from time to time on to bank of kutchra, the cost of maintenance will be greater.

The total annual working expenses, exclusive of sinking fund and interest, will be Rs. 1,33,872, as detailed blow:—Haulage, at Rs. 217·5 per day, Rs. 80,000; Loading 1,500 cart-loads of kutchra daily into 75 wagons at the collecting depot, and unloading these wagons at the receiving depot at Chimbhur, Rs. 26,340; Annual cost of maintenance of the sidings, platform, and rolling stock, Rs. 24,864; annual rental payable to Government of plots A. and B. at Chimbhur, Rs. 2,668.—Total Rs. 1,33,872.

The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has intimated to me in his No. 5198, dated 15th May 1896, that the life of the rolling stock may be taken at 20 years, and that of the line and works at 28 years. The total sinking fund and interest at 4 per cent. required to recoup during these periods, the initial outlay on the several aforesaid works for these periods, together with the interest on the outlay proposed to be spent on the approach road between Clerk and Arthur roads, and on the several minor works at Chimbhur, will be Rs. 30,314.

RECLAMATION AT CHIMBHUR.

The next question is to find (a) the period of time in which the available Municipal land at Chimbhur will be reclaimed, assuming that 1,500 cart-loads of kutchra would be daily deposited at the place, and (b) the revenue likely to be derived therefrom.

The total area available for reclamation is 469·55 acres. Assuming that the depth to which the area may be filled up with kutchra is 6 feet, the quantity of kutchra, allowing an extra depth of 6 feet for consolidation, for reclaiming an acre of land will be 43,560 sq. ft. × 12 ft. ÷ 30·5=17,138 cart-loads. As the number that will be annually deposited at Chimbhur, will be 1,500 by 365=547,500 cart-loads, the total [illegible] acres that will be reclaimed annually will be 547,500÷17,138=32 nearly, so that the available area of 469·55 acres will last for 469·55÷32=14·67, say, 15 years. After this area has been reclaimed, either the height of the filling in will have to be raised or additional land in the neighbourhood obtained for further reclamation.

The average annual income derived per acre of reclaimed ground at Chimbhur, is Rs. 186·78. If a similar income could be obtained from the 32 acres, which it is now proposed to be reclaimed annually, it will approximately be Rs. 186·78 by 32 acres=Rs. 5,977·96, say, Rs. 6,000 in round figures, during the second year; during the third year Rs. 12,000, the fourth year Rs. 18,000, and so on until the fifteenth year is reached when the whole of the available ground will be reclaimed, and the annual income will then be Rs. 84,000, excluding the income which is at present derived from the 64·03 acres of land already reclaimed.

Under the cicumstances, it would be to the interest of the Municipality to buy the plots of land at Chimbhur, marked A and B, outright from Government, if the Corporation finally decide to transport all the kutchra to Chimbhur. In passing, I may observe that it may be found necessary in the future to find another out fall, in addition to the present one at Love Grove, for the disposal of the whole or a portion of the sewage of the City, in which case it would be both convenient and profitable to utilize the sewage in irrigating the reclaimed land at Chimbhur.

To recapitulate the result of the proposed scheme would be as follows:—Summary of cost of the scheme for the transporation of kutchra by existing railways.—The initial cost will be (vide para. 11) Rs. 4,74,892; Annual working expenses (vide para. 18) Rs. 1,33,872; Annual sinking fund and interest (vide para. 19) Rs. 30,314; Annual income from the reclamation will vary from Rs. 6,000 during the second year to Rs. 84,000 at the end of 15 years.

INCINERATION SCHEME.

The cost of the transportation of the kutchra may now be compared with that of incineration. Out of 1,656 cart-loads of kutchra now produced, the Health Officer informs me that 409 cart-loads are heavy stuff brought by drain carts which cannot be incinerated, and that 109 cart-loads of kutchra produced in the F and G Wards can be disposed of in reclaiming the Municipal plots of land at Worli, Mahim, Purbadevi, and Dharavi. Deducting (409+109)=518 cart-loads from the total quantity of kutchra produced at present, the balance of (1,656—518)=1,138 cart-loads will have to be disposed of by incineration within City limits. The quantity of ashes produced by incinerating 1,138 cart-loads, will be about 114 cart-loads. If, therefore, the incineration scheme were adopted, 409 cart-loads of heavy non-incinerable stuff and 114 cart-loads of ashes, making in all 523 carts-loads, will have to be removed in carts out of Bombay or disposed of in some other way.

As regards the disposal of 523 cart-loads of non-incinerable refuse, the Health Officer states in his No. 9223, dated 12th June 1896, copy of which is hereto attached and marked I, that the point of disposal of this quantity of kutchra for a few years would be the Flats or about that locality. But that Officer further adds that a time would come when the Flats could not be used for that purpose, and this quantity of non-incinerable refuse would have to be sent to some other place, say Coorla. Under the circumstances, I have not provided, for the present, any sum in my estimate for the disposal of this refuse.

The annual working expenses of incineration and repairs will be Rs. 75,096. The annual sinking fund and interest required to recoup in 15 years (probable life of the furnace) at 4 per cent. compound interest, the initial outlay of Rs. 3,70,000+Rs. 37,000 for contingencies=Rs. 4,07,000 for constructing the furnaces, will amount to Rs. 36,607·30. No allowance is made for the sinking fund on the cost of the chimneys, as these are likely to last for a long time. To the sinking fund and interest of Rs. 36,607·30 above referred to, must be added the interest at 4 per cent. on the cost of the chimneys and land and on the amount of royalty, which amounts in all to Rs. 4,67,225. This works out to Rs. 18,689. Hence, the total annual sinking fund and interest on the cost of the furnaces, plus the interest only on the cost of the chimneys and land and on the amount of royalty would be Rs. 36,607·30+Rs. 18,689=Rs. 55,296·30.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST.

Now, that correct figures for the transportation of kutchra have been obtained from the Railway companies, it appears that the first cost of the incineration scheme is greater than that of the transportation scheme by Rs. 3,99,333, whilst the annual charge, inclusive of the annual sinking fund and interest of the former scheme, is less than that of the latter scheme by Rs. 33,794, and, exclusive of the sinking fund and interest, by Rs. 58,776, but it must be pointed out that, in estimating the annual charge of the transportation scheme, no credit is taken for the revenue that will be derived from the reclaimed land at Chimbhur, and, in estimating the annual charge of the incineration scheme, nothing has been allowed for the disposal by reclamation within City limits of 523 cart-loads of non-incinerable refuse.

In forwarding this report, Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, writes: "The report is a most able and comprehensive one, and there is nothing for me to comment on it. I will only remark that the Health Department establishment may possibly seem a little excessive, and it will be as well for the Committee to discuss this portion of the question with the Health Officer before finally reporting to the Corporation. It is also clear from the statement of the Executive Engineer that the Corporation should acquire the land held on lease at Chimbhur, as well as a further portion, with a view to the future, as soon at the present scheme has proved satisfactory. The Executive Engineer has also reported on the incineration question. Though it has formed a subject of discussion by this Committee, I have never considered it practically before [illegible] convinced that, for the present, transport of kutchra by railway is the only solution of the difficulty, and that incineration (though the Municipality may be able to carry it out here and there with success) can, for obvious reasons never be introduced into this closely-packed city as a general scheme."

MALAD-MARWA ROAD, SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that the road mentioned above is in a quite disgraceful state. The cause of this is because they are seldom or never attended to, and on account of the bad moorum used, and I also add that a large quantity of Government stone lies on the side of the said road which is prepared and used for stone-metalling and pitching. It would not cost much more than what it does for the present material, and at present mitigate the hardships pedestrians suffer during the rains. And the use of such material for years has not relieved the Taluka Local Board of Salsette Thana of constant annual repairs, which have cost, I may be permitted to state, as much as the stone metal would have cost once, and still the road becomes impassable, three to four inches of mud, and takes much repairing after the rains. I see almost all the roads in Salsette, which were constructed after this road, completed with stone metal, and why is the Malad-Marwa road kept in this condition, in spite of the people having actually petitioned and contributed towards the construction, and orders received from the Collector on the point? It is to be hoped that our energetic Collector, and the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department will be good enough to issue an order to the Executive Engineer of Thana District to metal the said road with stone kurie 14" to 16" breadth at the end of July 1896, as the need is most urgent, and to continue the privilege of putting up the moorum on the said road, as hitherto done for the last eight years.

Yours, &c.,
Orlem, July 27. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE report that the Indian troops at Suakin are in a bad state of health is incorrect. Some officers have certainly been on the sick list, but the men are wonderfully healthy. The latest return shows that only 2·7 per cent. of the sepoys and followers are on sick list, and it had not been found necessary three weeks ago to open the general hospital attached to the force. Tokar, with all its drawbacks of solitude and continued sandstorms, is healthier than Suakin.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,416
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,745xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	}16, p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		765
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	--	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	715
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	815
Central India	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,800
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,080
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	160	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs 12	670
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	700
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,230
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	705
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	630
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	700
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	860
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	820
Singunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	620
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	900
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	780
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	270
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	725
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 30	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs 35	920
Leopold	2,500	160	103	dvd Rs. 10	290
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,270
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 120	3,550
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 100	2,935
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	167½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
[illegible]					

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 1-15m., 1-40a. Low water, 6-52m., 7-39a.

Meetings of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s six Mill Companies, Forbes Street, 4 p.m. to 4-50 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will give a Gospel Address to young men, at the rooms, at 8-30, to-night.

ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Damodher Govind, a mendicant, was, on Sunday evening, going along the Kalbadavie Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a carriage, belonging to Mr. Govindji Thakersey Moolji, and sustained injuries to his left arm and side, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—On Saturday afternoon, Tani, a Hindu girl, aged six years, residing with her parents on the first floor of a house, at Carnac Road, was standing near a window in her room, when she accidentally overbalanced herself and fell down into a sweeper's gully, injuring her head and chin. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Constable Wilkins charged Noor Mahomed Abdulla, an old offender, before the same magistrate, with stealing four pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to Dharsee Nagsee, from the latter's shop, in Dongree Street, on Saturday afternoon. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD HAND.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Barker charged Chandoo Pirasahib with stealing from the pocket of Narayen Dewji, at Abdul Rahiman Street, on Saturday, a handkerchief, in which Rs. 13-8 were tied. The complainant caught hold of the accused in the act, and called out for a policeman, who arrested the accused. There being a record of several previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT MAZAGON.—Pestonji Fakirji, a liquor-shop keeper, at Matharpakady, Mazagon, residing at Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao, reported to the police, about 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, that some time during the previous night some person or persons broke into his shop, an entrance having been effected by opening the door at the back of the shop, by boring a hole with an auger near the bolt, and stole five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, two for Rs. 5 each, Rs. 356 in cash, one silver taniz, set with three common stones, &c., collectively valued at Rs. 418, from a drawer of a cupboard, which was also forced open.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Gujarati Hindus hail with delight the acting appointment of Mr. Kumlashankar Pranshankar Trividi, B.A., vice-Principal of the Male Training College, Ahmedabad, and a native of Surat, as Professor of Sanskrit, in the Deccan College, Poona, during the absence of Professor A. V. Kathavte, on a year's furlough. This appointment is noteworthy, because a Gujarati Hindu is selected to teach Sanskrit in preference to a large number of Deccani Sanskrit scholars. Mr. Jamiatram Govrishankar Shastri, B.A., acts for Mr. Trividi as acting vice-Principal and secretary to the Gujerati Book Committee. Mr. Shastri is an able and experienced member of the Educational Department. It is reported that Mr. Naranbhai Dayabhai Nanavati, B.Sc., will probably succeed Professor T. K. Gajjar, B.Sc., M.A., as Principal of the Kalabhavan, Baroda.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—Before Mr. Furdonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Babaji Yesoo, a Hindu, having no occupation, was charged at the instance of Inspector Ellis with theft of a metal watch and chain, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Babaji Shamji, a bricklayer, residing at Chinchpoogly. On the morning of the 25th instant, accused went to pay a visit to the complainant at his house, at Chinchpoogly, and being a very old friend, complainant welcomed him. After some conversation with the accused, complainant went into an inner room, and returned within a few minutes, when accused wished complainant good-bye and left. Shortly after his departure, complainant found his watch and chain missing from the nail, on which they had been left hanging, and reported the theft to the police. The accused was arrested on Sunday night, at his place, at Chinchpoogly, and the watch and chain were recovered from him. His Worship convicted accused, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A RETIRED EDUCATIONAL OFFICER.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Rao Bahadur Mohandas Ranchhoddas, pensioned Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, which took place, last Thursday, at his native place, Broach, within a few hours, from an attack of cholera. The deceased retired after long and meritorious service only a few years ago, and was held in high esteem both by Government and the people of Gujarat. He was writer of several useful Gujarati works, and unlike other pensioners took an interest in public questions after retirement, and was a member of the Gujarati Book Committee. Government in recognition of his services conferred on him the personal distinction of Rao Bahadur at the time of his retirement. He was sixty-five years old at the time of his death. He leaves behind him a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss. One of his sons, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, M.A., LL.B., is a promising member of the local Bar, and is often appointed examiner in Persian in the higher examinations of the local University.

A LECTURE ON HEALTH.—Dr. Caetano Fernandes delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture at the Instituto Luso-Indiano, on Saturday, Dr. Dimmock being in the chair. The lecture was an able one, and dealt very comprehensively with the subject. In proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Fernandes, Dr. Dimmock said that the lecturer had striven to impress upon all present their responsibility for the care of their own bodies, and Dr. Fernandes had taken the audience through a very wide range of subjects, dealing with the stages of life from infancy to old age, and he had in the course of his remarks covered a great many areas of thought; still it would require a great many lectures before the whole subject could be thoroughly dealt with. The chairman then made some very instructive observations on the two great subjects of alcohol and food. As for the rearing of infants, another point which the lecturer had dwelt upon, many a child he had known, added the chairman, had grown up a cripple and been a burden to its parents in consequence of pernicious feeding in the early days of life. There were a number of foods largely advertised which often attracted the notice of anxious mothers. However excellent such foods might be as a result of scientific principles, they still lacked many valuable constituents, specially the antiscorbutic element, which was a great fault, seeing that scurvy prevails largely both in children and in adults, particularly among Hindus, whose system of diet, although vegetarian in form, was not altogether vegetarian in principle. The chairman closed his remarks by calling upon the audience to join him in thanking Dr. Fernandes for the very interesting lecture he had given. The vote was carried with applause, and the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chair.

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE directors' report of the company, to be submitted, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, at the meeting, on Saturday next, states:—Your directors have now the pleasure of laying before you their thirteenth report. The accounts herewith circulated, your directors are glad to say, show as the result of the past year's working a profit of Rs. 1,91,460-12-4, which, with Rs. 1,503-2-2, the balance brought forward from last year, makes a a total of Rs. 1,92,963-14-6 to the credit or profit and loss account. Your directors in February last declared, and paid the fifteenth dividend (interim) at Rs. 25 per share, which has absorbed Rs. 30,000. They propose to appropriate the balance of profit as follows:—To machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 50,000; reserve fund account, Rs. 36,000; payment of a dividend at Rs. 30 per share for the half-year ended 30th June 1896, Rs. 36,000; to equalisation of dividend fund account, Rs. 35,000; to bonus to employes, Rs. 4,000; and to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,963-14-6. The stock on hand at the end of the year is as usual taken and certified by your auditor. Mr. Isaac Alcock retires by rotation, but is eligible or re-election. Your property, including cotton, yarn, stores, and stock in process, &c., is insured for Rs. 12,20,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

A MADRAS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BANGALORE.

THE mixed train which left Bangalore at 1-30 was derailed between Mullanoor and Jallarpet stations, resulting in slight damage to a bridge this side of the former station. Three passengers were slightly injured, and the passengers and mails of the South-West Line mail from Bangalore had to be transhipped. They got to Jallarpet at 7. The passengers by the 6-45 train, which left Madras next morning, will have to be transhipped. It is not quite certain if the South-West Line mails and passengers this evening will run through without being transhipped. A breakdown special, with men, implements, and materials, left for the scene of the accident, and it is hoped that the bridge will be mended soon and the line made clear.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

THE ADMINISTRATION OF AN ANCIENT ESTATE.

CURSONDAS GOVINDJEE VS. VUNDRAWANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that his rights in the estate of Kallianjee Sewjee be ascertained and administered by the Court; that it may be declared that the bequests in the Will of Kallianjee Sewjee for "dharam" are void; and that pending the decree in this suit, the defendant may be restrained by the order and injunction of the Court from dealing with or in any wise acting in the administration and management of the charities already founded by virtue of the bequests for "dharam" or from interfering with the estate of Kallianjee Sewjee, &c. Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Madhowjee Veerjee appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Raghavjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that Kallianjee Sewjee the uncle of the plaintiff, died on the 6th January 1869, having made his last Will, dated the 3rd January 1869, whereof he appointed the defendant and one Dewa Hardas (since deceased) and one Tulsidas Ichharam (since deceased) the executors. Kallianjee left two widows, Cooverbai (since deceased) and Nenavahoo (since deceased) him surviving, who became, as the plaintiff submitted, entitled to a widow's share in the moveables, not validly disposed of by the will. The male relations left by Kallianjee were a whole brother, Govindjee (since deceased), the plaintiff, his nephew, being the son of Govindjee, a half-brother Dossa Sewjee (since deceased) and Cursondas Purshotamdas (also since deceased) the son of a predeceased half-brother. The plaintiff was now the heir of Kallianjee, and was entitled to the immoveable estate of Kallianjee not validly disposed of by his will, and also claimed the moveables that remained undisposed of by the widows of Kallianjee on their death. By his will Kallianjee (who was possessed of very large property, moveable and immoveable, at Bombay, Matunga, Bandora, Poona, Nasik, Cutch and other places) having enumerated some of his immoveable properties, made a device of one of them in particular terms. The testator also devised four immoveable properties to his widows for their lives, and bequeathed the residue of his property, the defendant being appointed one of the trustees. After the testator's death, the defendant and his co-trustees took possession of the whole of the property of the aggregate value of ten lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff claimed to be entitled, as the heir of the testator, to the oart mentioned in the will or to the sale proceeds thereof, after making certain deductions. The plaintiff had been informed and believed that the defendant and his co-trustees assigned a claim of the value of about one lakh of rupees due to the testator by the G. I. P. Railway Co. to one of their old friends for the sum of Rs. 2,000 only; and that they fraudulently compromised for a sum of Rs. 1,700 a debt amounting to about one lakh of rupees, due to the testator by one Mr. Pilcher. Under pretext of carrying out the directions of the testator in respect of the bequests for "dharam," they appropriated monies to their own use and benefit. The plaintiff charged that all these acts and dealings of the defendant and his co-trustees, caused a serious waste of the testator's estate, and had to a very large extent diminished the value of the plaintiff's reversion therein. The plaintiff submitted that the bequests in the will contained for "dharam" were void and inoperative, and that the whole of the testator's property, save and except the oart near Gowalia Tank, the four moveable properties devised to his widows, and the monthly allowances bequeathed, by him to his whole brother, the plaintiff's father, to his step mother, Bai Maneck and, to his step brother, Dosa Sewjee, was undisposed of by the will. The plaintiff claimed to be entitled to the whole of the immoveable property of the testator, including the four properties devised to his widows, and also to such portions of the moveable property as might not have been disposed of by Nenavahoo in her life-time. After referring to two suits instituted previously in this matter, the plaintiff further stated that the defendant and his co-executors, and after the death of the latter, the defendant, had continued misappropriating and wasting the estate, moveable and immoveable of Kallianjee, and alleged that he was not entitled to expend the estate upon "dharam" as directed by the will.

In his written statement, the defendant submitted that the claim of the plaintiff, if any, was barred by the Act of Limitation. Without waiving that defence, he admitted the general correctness of the statements of fact with the exception that the estate of Kalianjee, which came to the hands of the executors, was worth ten lakhs of rupees. The estate was of the aggregate value of about four lakhs of rupees, and had been dealt with by the defendant and his co-executors during their respective life-times in accordance with, and under the provisions of the will of Kallianjee. The defendant entirely denied the truth of the allegations made by the plaintiff, and said that neither he nor his co-executors was wasting, or had wasted, any portion of the testator's estate. The defendant submitted that the bequest to "dharam" in the will was not void and inoperative, as contended for by the plaintiff. The various charities established by the defendant and his co-executors were so established with the full knowledge and consent of the plaintiff and his deceased father. The charges of misappropriation, mismanagement, and waste were entirely unfounded.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with during the rest of the day.

His Lordship, in giving his decision at the close of the case, passed a decree for the plaintiff for the possession of the property mentioned in the will of Kallianjee Sewjee, and for the sum of Rs. 17,000 lying in the Bank of Bombay to the account of the trustees of Kallianji Sewji. The matter to be referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts, (a) to take an account of the the immoveable property of the testator from 19th November 1888 up to date; (b) to take an account of the moveable property left by Cooverbai and Nanabai, widows of Kallianjee Sewjee, distinguishing the properties as "stridhan" and disposal by Nanabai by her Will, and that of the testator. The defendants to get their costs out of the estate of the testator, as between attorney and client.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN ALLEGED IMPROPER TRANSFER OF A CASE CANCELLED.

IMPERATRIX VS. SADASHIV NARAYEN JOSHI.

THIS was an application praying for revision of an order passed by Mr. H. Ommanney, District Magistrate of Poona, on the 26th ultimo, transferring the case pending against the petitioner in the court of Mr. L. N. Ransing, First Class Magistrate of Poona, under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, to the court of the City Magistrate of Poona. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. V. V. Ranade appeared for the accused, and Mr. V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the petitioner was sent up to Mr. Ransing on a charge of theft of property worth about Rs. 300, in a dwelling-house. The magistrate, after hearing arguments, released the petitioner on bail; and the case was proceeded with, and all the principal witnesses for the prosecution were examined in chief. The cross-examination of four of the principal witnesses was completed on the 26th ultimo, on which day the District Magistrate transferred the case to the court of another magistrate on the ground, as appeared from his order, that the release by Mr. Ramsing of the petitioner on bail showed a tendency to treat the accused with undue leniency. This order was passed without notice to the petitioner, who had consequently no opportunity to show cause against it. Petitioner asked the High Court to set aside the order on the ground that it was illegal and improper, as it was passed behind the back of the petitioner; that there was no reason for the transfer; that it would cause much inconvenience to the accused and place him at a great disadvantage, as the case would have to be gone into "de novo"; that the whole of the trouble and expense undergone would be thrown away; that the transfer would give an opportunity to the prosecution to make up the deficiencies that had already occurred in their evidence; that the prosecution ought to have secured the transfer earlier, if at all, and not allowed the case to proceed almost to a close; and that the transfer was calculated to prejudice the petitioner in various ways.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the court, said: The District Magistrate transferred this case under Section 528 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from the Magistrate, First Class, to the Court of the City Magistrate for the following recorded reasons:—"The District Magistrate is of opinion that the reasons given in the Magistrate First Class's order, dated 18th June 1896, under section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, do not justify the release of the accused on bail, and that the Magistrate's action shows a tendency to treat the accused with undue leniency." We reverse the order of transfer because. 1. It was passed apparently ex proprio motor and certainly without any notice being given to the accused and so is illegal, See. Cr. Ruling No. 32 of July 8th. 1889 and No. 21 of April 5th 1893. In the matter of Teacotta Shekdar, I. L. R. 8, Cal. 393. 2. The discretionary power vested in a Magistrate by Section 497 of the Code was not revisable by the District Magistrate. If the District Magistrate considered the order wrong, he could have referred it to this Court. He ought not to have made a transfer, the mode of giving effect to his opinion that the order was wrong. 3. It is a ground of transfer that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in a Court, but no authority has been shown to us to the effect that a transfer is justified on the part of the crown, because the Magistrate's action in exercising a jurisdiction vested in him by law, viz., releasing an accused person on bail, shows a tendency to treat the accused with undue leniency. We may express a hope that Magistrates will be always lenient to accused persons, at any rate until they are convicted.

For the above reasons, the Court reversed the order of the District Magistrate of Poona, transferring the case to the court of the City Magistrate of Poona.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SANGLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, JULY 24.

THE ceremony of the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the High School took place yesterday evening, at 4-30, in the High School hall. On both sides of the road leading to the school-house were posted armed police for a distance of about a hundred yards. The entrances to the school were decorated with arches, buntings, and evergreens. The arch on the main door bore in bold relief the letters of "Welcome." The hall was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and chandelliers. The seats for gentlemen and students were very nicely arranged. Among those present may be mentioned Rao Bahadur Mohaniraj Ekanath Ghotanakur, the late Karbhari, Rao Bahadur Kirtikar, Postal Superintendent, Deccan Division, Rao Saheb Babasaheb Bhide, the Nyayadhish, Dr. Y. P. Godambe, Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. Y. N. Ranade, of Sholapur. The Executive Engineer and other officers and gentlemen of note in the town were also present. Shrimant Tatya Saheb, Chief of Sangli, arrived at 4-30 p.m., precisely, in a carriage-and-pair, escorted by two mounted bodyguards. As soon as the carriage arrived at the door, the armed police stationed by the road presented arms, and the State band played very harmoniously its tune of "Welcome." Rao Bahadur Mohaniraj Ekanath Ghotanakur and Rao Saheb H. G. Karmarkar, Head-master of the School, received the Chief at the entrance and conducted him to his seat. The ceremony was commenced by the performance of two students, singing a song of welcome to the Chief and other guests of the evening. Rao Saheb Karmarkar then read his report about the work and progress of the institution, of which he is in charge. From the report it could be gathered that the institution has much improved of late, in point of efficiency and attendance. It would not be improper to quote a few figures and remarks from his report which go to prove the satisfactory condition of the school:—"The attendance of the school has considerably increased during these two years. The number on the rolls is 303. The average attendance during the year ending the 31st March 1896 was 249 against 235, the preceding year. The fee receipts also show a considerable increase. During the year under report, the fee receipts were Rs. 1,885 against Rs. 1,783 the previous year. The matriculation results of this High School have always been very satisfactory. Out of the fourteen candidates sent up for the matriculation examination, held in November last, eight have come out successful, and one of them, D. R. Naragunde, has obtained a rank within the first twenty-five on the list of the successful candidates at the above examination. The Educational Inspector, S.D., has also passed very satisfactory remarks on the working of the school in his inspection report of the last year. From last July a School Final examination class has been in the school, and some students will be sent up for the ensuing U. S. F. examination. The drawing class attached to the school has also got fair results in the first and second grade art examinations, held in April last. Till last June some of the classes were very badly accomodated. This inconvenience has been partly removed by the addition of two rooms to the western lower branch of the school. Like all other educational institutions in large towns, this institution boasts of an annual social gathering of the past and present students of the school. This year's social gathering took place on the 19th of April last. The school has got a very good gymnasium, and the boys seem to be very fond of playing out-door games, such as cricket, tennis, and foot ball, and the students are very much obliged to the State for the kind and liberal patronage it gives to such games." The head-master then most respectfully alluded to the want of a suitable playground, and concluded his report by offering his sincere and hearty thanks to Shrimant Tatya Saheb and others. The report was followed with recitations by boys in English, Sanskrit, and Marathi. The pieces for recitations were very nicely selected, and bespeak a good taste on the teachers. Most of the pieces were very humourous and full of pathos. The boy who acted the part of "Arthur" performed his part in a very touching way.

The prizes were then distributed to the students by the Chief. Then Rao Bahadur Karbhari Saheb replied on behalf of the Chief to the Head-master's report. This reply may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The number on the rolls is steadily increasing every year, which clearly evinces that a taste for learning has been created in the minds of the people. But it is a matter of regret that the backward classes in the town do not yet benefit themselves by this institution as they are expected to do. This is clearly borne out by the fact that out of the 303 students on the roll there are only 23 non-Brahmins. The percentage of passes in the annual examination by the Inspector is 39, which, it is hoped, will improve this year. Most of the Educational Inspector's suggestions, referred to by the head-master in his report, have already been attended to, and the remaining few will receive due consideration in proper time. That the gathering awards, out of its funds, prizes for excellence in elocution and out-door games, is a thing to be highly commended. The teachers should always try to improve the tone of morality of their students, both in and out of school. Students should always try to benefit themselves as much as they can by such institutions by making a right use of their time and spending their talents and energies in a way as would make them in their after life an ornament and flower to the society in which they move and to their nation at large.

Attar and pan-sopari were then distributed, and the ceremony was concluded by proposing three hearty cheers to Her Gracious Majesty the Empress Victoria, and three to Shrimant Tatya Saheb, which were as cordially responded to.

THE PORT TRUST CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago the clerical staff of the Traffic Manager's Department (Bombay Port Trust) petitioned to the then chairman, Mr. W. C. Hughes, for the revision of their pays and grades, who kindly paid attention to their request. Very soon after those entitled for promotion according to the opinion of the superiors were given their due. This advantage was given to the staff of the Docks Department.

But nothing has been done for those poor unnoticed clerks who have been serving on Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 only for years together, although they perform to the satisfaction of their superiors all their duties like their co-workers in different bunders. I might also mention, sir, that a rule was passed in 1884 that clerks drawing Rs. 30 should be promoted to Rs. 45 by giving increment of Rs. 5 after every four years. It was expected that some consideration might be given to this rule in the cases of these poor unnoticed clerks. Thus their prospects are in no way improving, but are sad and gloomy as before. Now they have no other course to represent their cases to the chairman, but through your widely circulated paper. This publication will, I earnestly hope, direct the attention of the worthy chairman to the unfair arrangements and the miserable disadvantages that the clerks undergo by not being represented as eligible for rightful promotion.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

July 27.

THE INDIAN TROOPING SCANDAL.

THE "Pioneer" commenting on our statements regarding the Clive's last trip to England says:—The Clive has returned to India and departmental inquiries have been instituted as promptly as possible into the charges that have been published about the condition of the ship when she made the now notorious voyage home to Southampton in the spring. It is quite plain—and indeed one could hardly doubt from the beginning—that there was a great deal amiss. The officers of the Indian Marine, it appears, are not at all disposed to deny this: they recognised that the ship was going to be overcrowded, but they had to find accommodation for the numbers that were sent them by the Transport Office at Bombay, which has charge of the trooping arrangements as far as the military element is concerned. It is said, moreover, that they suggested that the Warren Hastings should be employed in preference as the more roomy ship, but the suggestion was disregarded. As to the provisioning, the notice, it is affirmed, was so short that it had to be done hurriedly, and the bulk of the stores were British Admiralty stores taken over from the Malabar, of which quantities were found to have gone bad. It would, of course, be improper to form an opinion, much less express it, at this stage as to where the real responsibility lies, but it is evident already that the subject has gone too far to be allowed to drop. On the other hand, the story of the sufferings of the passengers plainly did not lose anything as it was related in the pages of "Truth". The tale of how the tinned provisions were constantly found bad and thrown overboard, how the bread had to be condemned and biscuit substituted, suggests maladministration that should be brought home to some-one, but scarcely ill-treatment to the soldier. If the bad tinned meats had been served out, and if the sour bread had not been replaced by biscuit, then there would have been something to complain about. As long as the bad rations were condemned and cast overboard, it would seem that the diet grievance must have been a trifle to the sufferings produced by the overcrowding, whose effects must have been greatly aggravated by the number of invalids on board. Morally and physically, there is something very revolting in the idea of having the sick packed up with the sound in such a press as that which prevailed on board the Clive, remembering the loathsome class of disease from which a great part of the invalids were suffering.

THE Government have been so far successful with their Irish Land Bill that they have passed it through the Commons in an emasculated form, after dropping the contentious clauses to which the Unionist landlords objected. The Irish landlords are strong in the Upper House and have usually succeeded in materially amending any Land Bill sent up to them, but in the present case they are hardly likely to insist on anything which will endanger the measure being passed.

OPINION IN PORTUGAL ON GOA AFFAIRS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The papers brought by the last two mails from Portugal are almost unanimous in condemning the order of Senhor Neves Ferreira, the present Governor-General of Goa: "Everyone who may be found with arms to be shot down." It has been characterized as most barbarous, inhuman, and disgraceful to the nation. Senhor Neves Ferreira is decried as worse than General Weyler of Cuba, who ordered the insurgents to be shot down, but after judicial proceedings, which the Governor-General of Goa regards as an unnecessary formality. The blame of the order is fixed on the Ministry, who are reported to be determined to undo the work of the Royal Viceroy, the Duke of Oporto, who had given full amnesty to effect the pacification of the country. The papers were clamouring for the instant removal of the Governor-General, who has been substituted by Senhor Pimental Pinto, and the latter may be expected to arrive shortly. Portugal beats the record of the world by sending eight Governors-General to Goa within three years. The suppression of several newspapers in Lisbon is met by issuing them under another name, and a vigorous protest by almost all the journalists has been lodged against the retrograde act of the Government. The murder of Rowji Ranes under the orders of Senhor Neves Ferreira has produced great sensation in Portugal, and the press attacks Government for the savage policy adopted by its representative in Goa to pacify the country. Goa appears to be quiet. There are no disturbances on the part of the Ranes, who are awaiting a reply from the Duke of Oporto to their memorial. In the meantime they appear to be determined not to give any cause for introducing repressive measures. It is rumoured that Mr. Alpoim, the District Judge of Mapuça, against whom criminal proceedings have been filed for the murder of Rowji Ranes, is to be removed from the post, and Mr. Veiga, the District Judge of Damaun, is to be appointed in his place.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY OF A MARRIED GIRL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gainoo, a shoemaker, and his wife, Shaloo, were brought under a warrant before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of abetment of the offence of enticing away a married Hindu girl of the same caste, named Lobi, aged fifteen years, the wife of one Luximon Savalia, residing at the Two Tanks. Mr. De Quadros appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, defended. The two accused were arrested under a warrant issued at the instance of the complainant, while a third person, named Bhow, is still at large. From the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, it appears that the girl Lobi was married to the complainant about ten years ago by a Brahmin Bhutt, who is now dead, and the couple lived happily together at the Two Tanks. On the morning of the 5th instant, complainant went to work, leaving his wife Lobi in the house, and when he returned home in the evening, he found her missing. Luximon made inquiries, and ascertained that Lobi had been enticed away by the accused; and on a further investigation, he, on the night of the 7th instant, found Lobi with the third accused, Bhow, at the Dadar station of the G. I. P. Railway Company. From the evidence of the girl Lobi, it appears that, on the afternoon of the 5th instant, she left home, saying she was going to purchase some firewood, and while on her way home, the second accused, Shaloo, met her at the Chunam Kiln Street at Grant Road, and pursuaded Lobi to go with her to a boot-shop at the Gowalia Tank Road, where her husband, the first accused, worked. On the girl being brought to the shop, she was induced by the first accused and his wife Shaloo to go with the third accused, Bhow, and they all took her to an oart close by, where they kept her for a few hours, and then brought her back to the shop, and kept her in a room. Shortly afterwards No. 1 brought a lock, on seeing which Lobi got herself frightened and cried out, and requested Gainoo and his wife to send her back to her house, which they refused to do. Lobi and Bhow were then locked up in a room of the shop by the first accused, and kept there for the night. On the following morning No. 1 opened the lock, and released Lobi and Bhow. They then again took the girl to the same oart, and kept her there until the following evening, when Gainoo said he would take her to her mother's house in a short time. Gainoo then left, and in a few minutes returned with a man, named Marootee, who took them all to the house of his sister, named Rajoo, and thence she was taken to the Dadar station, where she was found with the third accused, Bhow, by the complainant.

In cross-examination the girl stated that when she was locked up in the room with Bhow, there was lamplight. There were other houses in the neighbourhood, but she could not say whether there were any tenants in them, nor could she say whether there was any policeman on duty near the post. She cried out very loudly, but no one came to her assistance. When she was returning home from the bazaar on the afternoon of the 5th instant, she met the second accused, Shaloo, by chance. She could not runaway either from the oart, or from the room of the shop, as she did not know her way home from the Gowalia Tank Road. She had no regular hours for going out to make purchases. After the evidence of a witness, named Marootee, had been adduced on behalf of the defence, Mr. Lalkaka, on behalf of the accused, pleaded not guilty to the charge. In addressing the court on behalf of his clients, Mr. Lalkaka stated that practically the prosecution had entirely failed to establish the charge against the accused. The only evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution was that of the girl Lobi and Marootee, but no independent testimony had been adduced to corroborate the complainant's story. The girl Lobi told a most improbable story, which the court could not for a moment believe. Maroote was admittedly on bad terms with the accused, and his evidence was therefore not without taint. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the prosecution had made out a very weak case. The evidence of the girl Lobi was most improbable, and required stronger corroboration to be acted upon. Marootee's evidence was prompted by a grudge, and was untrustworthy, and the other evidence showed signs of manipulation. The court must require a stronger evidence to convict the accused, who were accordingly discharged. With regard to the accused, Bhow, who is still at large, his Worship stated that the case against him would be proceeded with immediately after his arrest.

THE NESBITT-MAROLLY CASE.

IN the Agra defamation case, on Thursday Miss Brady being called into the witness-box, said that on one occasion Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt proposed to her that they should go away to another station and get married. Cross-examined by Mr. Willis, she said that Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt and she parted that day in a friendly manner. She did not speak to her step-father of this, as he is a man of very excitable temperament, but told her mother. Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt visited them after this incident and was not forbidden the house. Her mother was ill at the time. Mrs. Marolly corroborated her daughter's statement. Cross-examined by Mr. Willis, she said that her daughter did not jump at Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt's offer of marriage. On the contrary she was most undesirous of marrying him and had been very happy ever since the engagement had fallen through.

Mr. Moore addressing the court, pointed out that Mr. Marolly in taking the action he merely wished to protect his step-daughter and his conduct was justified. He had no reason to apprehend that the letter he had to written Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt would provoke a breech of the peace. Mr. Moore quoted various rulings in support of his arguments.

Mr. Willis denied that an elopement was proposed to Miss Brady by his client. If such a thing had been done, and Mrs. Marolly informed of it, why was Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt not forbidden the house and the engagement broken off by the Marollys, seeing that Miss Brady, according to her mother's statement, was averse to the marriage, possibly owing to the disparity of ages and had been most happy ever since the engagement had come to an end. What was more probable than that (is the story of the elopement had been told her mother at all) it had been invented by herself to bring a bout abreach. Further it was strange that this charge was laid at Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt's door till after he demanded the return of the bangles. This action points to the conclusion that having regard to Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt's position, the Marollys thought he would keep quiet to avoid the washing of dirty linen in a court of law. With regard to the charge of attempting to provoke a breach of the peace, Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt on receiving Mr. Marolly's abusive letter was preparing to interview him armed with a thick stick and was with difficulty restrained from doing so. Mr. Willis here asked the court to note the difference of physical development between the complainant and the defendant (Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt is a man of herculean build and could give Mr. Marolly several stone in weight), and consider what the consequence of that meeting would have been.

The case is now closed and judgment has been reserved.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Caspian, 2,318 tons, Captain H B Beard, sailed yesterday for Batavia, in ballast.

THE s s Vertigern, 1,932 tons, Captain A Erskine, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain G E Pickering, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Hull via Karachee, with a general cargo.

THE s s Raventhaller, 1813 tons, Captain G A Gramberg, cleared yesterday for Hamburg via Karchee, with a general cargo and the same bottom for Karachee.

THE s s Stassfurt, 2,083 tons, Captain N Tampki, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam and Hamburg, with a general cargo and Mr Henry Bleyer and Mr C Bleyer as cabin passengers.

THE s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,031 tons, Captain C A Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama (20th June), with a cargo of coal and general and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

THE s s Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain C A Adams, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from London (14th June) via Karachee, brought a general cargo and Mr Ryan as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The following is the list of passengers arrived in harbour on Sunday evening per Austrian Lloyds s s Orion, Captain Gapcevich: From Trieste.—Miss Martins, Mr Chambers, Mr W Weborny, Mr D R S Doss, Mr L Laul, Mr Dwarkadas Ramchandas, Mr A G Silva Vidigal, Mr V Maratielli, Mr D Lalloobhoy. From Aden—Mr A Ebrahim Didi Effendi and two ladies, Col C W H Sealy, Mr Ebrahim Motabhoy Mr and Mrs Seshaya Bhujangraw.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Orion (s)	Gosscevich	Trieste, July 9.
	Hiroshima Maru (s)	Anderson	Yokohama, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Setos (s)	Jacobs	Zanzibar, &c.
	Caspian (s)	Beard	Batavia.
	Mikado (s)	Pickering	Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi.
" Vertigern, Erskine, for Calcutta.
" Raventhaller, Gramberg, for Hamburg.
" Stassfurt, Tampki, for Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Sutlej, for Aden.
" Orion, for Trieste, &c.
" Kaiser-i-Hind, for China.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Purulia s	Hill	Persian Gulf.
	Simla s	Grier	Bombay.
	Alphee s	Etienne	Do.
14	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
15	Incharran s	Macdodald	New York.
16	Mahommudi s	Erickson	Jeddah.
17	Pachumba s	Rickford	Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Do.
18	Alecto s	Wing	Hull via Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Purulia s	Hill	Bombay.
	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Alphee s	Etienne	Do.
14	Lyurowan s	N-ill	Bushire.
15	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
16	Mahommudi s	Erickson	Do.
	Ras Elba s	Moore	Do.
17	Pachumba s	Rickford	Do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Maroa, Adam, Volkart Brothers, for Bombay.
" Incharran, Macdonald, (not known).
" Bahaduri, Fairweather, Bombay S N Co. for Bombay.
" Alecto, Wing, Finlay Muir & Co, for Hull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—1,005 cwt myrabollams, Jetha Veerum and Co; 285 cwt myrabollams, K Shurriff and Co; 50 bales goat hair, and 38 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 45 bales wool, S Jan Mahomed; 200 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 1,543 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bucher; 50 bales wool, A Jaffer; 93 bales, wool, Motee Jetha; 25 bales wool, Heerjee Mamed; 60 bales wool, Coorsee Kessowjee; 71 bales wool, Canjee Khatow; 1,147 cwt linseed oilcake, The New Mofussil Co; 33 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—200 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 50 bales hemp, Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel; 1005 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 3 cases wooden furniture, K Curimbux; 10 cases furniture etc, H Chillaram; 593 cwt myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co; 115 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 22 bales hides, H O H Hassum.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—92 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Stassfurt s—5,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—60 cwt gum, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR FIEUME.

Orion s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 1,999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,638 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, and 1,001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jupiter s—7 tons old iron, G Davabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Orion s—2,009 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,549 cwt castorseed and 1,001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—119 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 147 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 88 bales twist, M Byramjee; 10 cases opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—233 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 73 bales twist, N J Abrahim; 39 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—1,018 cwt wheat, 761 corges skins.

Mecca s (Bombay)—116 cwt cotton unpressed, 2,000 cwt gingellyseed 766 lbs tea, for transhipment to London.

Dumra s (Bombay)—369 cwt cotton unpressed, 167 cwt rapeseed, &c, 3,380 cwt wheat, 7 cwt rice, and 635 corges skins.

Ehrenfels s (Hamburg)—3,073 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton, for transhipment to Bremen.

Medusa s (Bombay)—226 cwt cotton unpressed.

Vindobona s (Aden)—37 cwt gingellyseed, 1,467 cwt jowaree, and 50 corges hide.

Vindobona s (Trieste)—800 bales cotton, and 60 corges hide.

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—85 bales cotton, 415 cwt cotton cwt pressed, 2,090 cwt gingellyseed, 2,604 cwt wheat, 830 cwt barly, and 110 corges skins.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—255 bales cotton for transhipment to Antwerp, 1,685 cwt cotton unpressed, 6,409 cwt wheat.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s—100 pieces grey goods (foreign), 725 pieces white goods (foreign), 720 pieces prints (foreign).

Dwarka s—14 pieces white goods (foreign), 34 pieces prints (foreign), 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns.

City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool via Bombay)—3,461 pieces white goods (foreign), 28,309 pieces prints (foreign), 112 cwt spelter.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—1,500 lbs grey yarns, (Indian).

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—300 pieces white goods (foreign).

Tokio s (Hull via Bombay)—2 cwt iron bar, &c.

Ehrenfels s (Bremen)—499 cwt iron bar &c 2,578 cwt steel.

Patna s (Bombay)—8 pieces grey goods (foreign).

Dumra s (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,113 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,298 pieces white goods (foreign), 511 pieces prints (foreign), 800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 26 cwt steel.

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—3,264 pieces grey goods (foreign), 28,525 pieces grey goods (Indian), 12,042 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,742 pieces prints (foreign), 99 pieces prints (Indian), 8,440 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 42 cwt copper.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—560 pieces grey goods (foreign), 100 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,900 pieces white goods (foreign), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 13 cwt copper, and 16 cwt yellow metal.

Marva s (London and Newport), 2,000 cwt steel.

Ras Elba s (London), 8 pieces prints (foreign), 419 cwt iron bar, etc. and 234 cwt steel.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—3,766 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 7,911 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 8,438 pieces white goods, (foreign), 3,282 pieces pints, (foreign), 120 pieces prints, (Indian), 2500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 92 cwt iron bar, &c., 2 cwt yellow metal.

Incharran s (New York)—100,000 gallons kerosine oil.

IN reviewing the annual administration reports of the Mofussil Municipalities for the year 1894-95, the Governor-in-Council writes:—The occurrence of elections in a large majority of the Municipalities, added to the preparation of bye-laws, the revision of taxation and the schemes for the creation of water and drainage works, which were proceeding incessantly in every part of the Presidency, made the year under review one of exceptional Municipal activity, and must have thrown an unusual burden on the officers, whose duties connect them with Municipal administration. Fortunately much of this work is such as must necessarily decrease as the fiscal arrangements of the various Municipalities become completed and their principal wants are supplied. There is still much to be done; but the progress reported in 1894-95 was almost uniformly in the right direction, and the results achieved were not inconsiderable. Lethargy or faction no doubt continues to characterise many of the Corporations, but allowance must be made for a certain unavoidable indifference or opposition to principles of administration, which are new to all and unwelcome to some; and Government concur with the Commissioner, N.D., in thinking it a matter for congratulation that the Municipalities generally are amenable to advice given from quarters to which they must long continue to look for both guidance and assistance in the establishment of a pure and efficient administration.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

HAM and BACON.—Fresh Consignment just unpacked. A rare opportunity for Hotels, Messes and Clubs. Ham in original cases of 1 cwt. per lb. As. 11, Bacon, in original cases of 1 cwt. per lb, As. 10½.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

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INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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Animated Photographic Pictures. Life-size reproductions.
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THURSDAY ... 30 " at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
FRIDAY ... 31 " at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
SATURDAY ... 1 August at 6-30 P.M. ONLY.
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Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle ... Rs. 2-0
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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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	Rs.	a.
Vine Leaf, guaranteed 5 years in Wood	32	8
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Do. Choice Old Cognac, 10 years in Wood.	40	8
Three Stars, 14 years in Wood	44	8
Barnett Fils' Vintage 1840	138	0
Do. Vintage 1816	220	0
Justerini and Brooks' 60 years Old	200	0
Martell's *	48	0
Do. ***	54	8

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE ... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

THE latest commercial and financial news telegraphed by Reuter was noticed in our report under Saturday's date, and we now subjoin our weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	7,000	3,000	4,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	16,000	8,000	9,000
" " Continent	12,000	2,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,159,000	7,901,000	5,854,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,229,000	3,429,000	2,839,000
" " to Continent do.	2,226,000	3,192,000	2,279,000
" Stock in the Ports	180,000	357,000	241,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	1,680,000	2,900,130	2,422,100
" " Surats	220,000	185,570	233,830

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	693,000	1,414,610	1,246,590
" London	9,000	8,500	7,000
American Afloat	30,000	20,000	20,000
East Indian "	9,000	12,000	19,000
Total	741,000	1,491,140	1,292,590
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 25-32d.	3 11-16d.	3½d.
" Good Dhollera	3 1-32d.	3d.	3 1-16d.
Difference	¾d.	11-16d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	71,87,334
" " Branches	Inc.	"	72,539
Other "	Inc.	"	20,00,271
Government Securities	Dec.	"	13,097
Other authorised	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	57,71,036
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	28,476
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,45,038
Cash	Inc.	"	30,07,782

The Money Market remained easy during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, and the demand for accommodation for the ordinary purposes of trade as slack as ever; there has, however, been a large increase in Loans, due to exceptional causes, which would have made the Bank's Cash Balance show a diminution, notwithstanding, but for a very large increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, which, with an addition of 20 lakhs to Private Deposits, has led to the Cash showing an increase of some 30 lakhs, at 336¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 33½ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON.—There has again been nothing whatever doing in this market to-day for export; but the Mills have taken 1,000 bales from stock, consisting of 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 162-8; Mowa, at Rs. 186; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Raichore, at Rs. 176; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 162; Bengal, at Rs. 162½; and Rampore, as Rs. 183 per candy. The feeling has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

The weather and crop official telegrams to hand this morning report a fall of 20½ inches of rain in the Broach district, when the fields were flooded and a break in the weather needed, damage to the crop being expected. At Bhownuggur, in the Dhollera circle, nearly 11 inches of rain had been registered since the date of last advices, and fine weather was needed; and at Dhollera itself sufficient rain had fallen for the present. In the Oomrawattee circle the weather was seasonable at Oomrawattee itself, and at Barsee, and the plants were flourishing there and at Khangaum; also at Julgaum, in the same circle, where, however, a spell of fine weather was needed. In the Bengal circle, the weather, in most of the districts was bright, and more rain, of which there was no sign, was needed by the Cotton plants.

Wheat has been in moderate request to-day for shipment, and the tone of the market has been steady; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS are quiet in tone, only a small export business having been reported to-day. *Linseed* has declined in value one anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	78	bales.
Wheat	1,905	cwts.
Linseed	704	"
Rapeseed	1,664	"
Poppyseed	966	"
Castorseed	1,603	"
Rice	3,007	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Rates are about 6s. to 6s. 6d. per ton for Antwerp, Havre, and Dunkirk. Owners do not fix their steamers at anything like these rates, and as the bottom seems now to have been touched, we shall not be surprised if shippers, who are always accustomed to hold off their requirements for lower and lower rates are caught and have to pay much higher rates than they have been expecting.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady this morning, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has again been very little business passing either way, and the market closed without change, quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50¼	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, 109 5-8 having been quoted throughout for Money and the settlement, and 109 3-8 for the August account, rates closing on the same level.

SHARES.—A moderate amount of business has been reported to-day in Cotton Mill Scrip, the movement of which has upon the whole rather favoured buyers than sellers as per our revised quotations. In Miscellaneous shares there has been a decline of Rs. 50, in Bombay Burmah Trading in the 1st issue; and of Rs. 10, in the second; of Rs. 25, in Bombay Flour; and of Rs. 17½, in Alcock Ashdown.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Reece, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dublin Fus, on duty from Ahmedabad.

JULY 24

Farquharson, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Amraoti.
Brackenbury, Major, Bo R A, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 25.

Tidswell, Capt, Bo, 2nd L Fus, from leave, from England.
Hicks, Capt, Bo, 2nd L Fus, from leave, from England.
Boileau, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.
Edwards, Capt, Bo, D A A G, from leave, from England.
MacGregor, Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, I M D, from furlough, from Europe.
Turnan, Lt-Col, 12th Bo I, off furlough, from Europe.
Searle, Lt, 9th Bo I, off leave, from Europe.
Watkins, Lt, Bengal, The Royal Irish Regt, on leave, from Pachmari.
Orr, Capt, Bengal, The Royal Irish Regt, from leave, from England.
Holden, Lt, Bengal, 5th B C, from leave, from England.
Donne, Major, Bengal, R Sussex, on transfer, from Chichester.
Knight, Capt, 4th B C, from leave, from England.
Scott, Surg-Major, Bo, 5th M I, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Reece, Lt, Bo, R D Fus, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Harcourt, Lt, Bo, R D Fus, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JULY 24.

Hogg, Brig-Genl, Bo, Staff, on leave, to England.
Luckhardt, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to England.
Farquharson, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.

JULY 25.

Hicks, Capt, Bo, Lance Fus, off leave, to Deolali.
Tidswell, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fus, off leave, to Deolali.
Boileau, Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, to Poona.
Leslie, Capt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, off leave, to Poona.
Holden, Lt, Bengal, 5th C, off leave, to Nowgong.

JULY 26.

Edwards, Capt, Bo, D A A G, off leave, to Mhow.
Scott, Surg-Major, Bo, 5th M I, off leave, to Secunderabad.

JULY 27.

Searle, Lt, 9th Bo I, off leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 28th July, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters on Wednesday the 29th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 28th July, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. and Gun Laying drill at the Fort and Byculla Head-quarters at 8-15 p.m., on Thursday.

2. The undermentioned members having died at Bombay, are struck off the strength of the Corps, from the dates specified against their names:—318 Gr. W. H. Davies, 13th July 1896; and 442 Gr. G. P. Carter, 24th July 1896.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Members who have changed their business or private address during the past year should send their present addresses to the Adjutant at Head-quarters.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HADEN—July 18, at Bezvada, Kistna District, the wife of R. I. Haden, of a daughter.
WALKER—July 16, at Sultanpur, the wife of Eden Curtis Walker, of a son.

DEATHS.

BANCE—July 8, at Royapuram, Madras, Henry Bance, late Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway Company.
CRIPPS—July 22, at Madras, Rachel Jane (Rae), the loving wife of Robert E Cripps, and fourth daughter of George Dow Leslie, Fifeshire, aged 27.
HEARSEY—July 19, at Ranchi Dak, Bungalow, Andrew W Hearsey, Captain, retired list, son of the late General Sir J B Hearsey, K C B, aged 60.
PRICE—July 12, at his residence, Chadurghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, George Charles Price, of pneumonia, aged 63.
SETON—July 23, at Ramsay Hospital, Naini-Tal, the beloved wife of Captain A St. John Seton, the King's Regt, Adjutant, Presidency Volunteers Rifle Battalion.
WALKER—July 16, at Sultanpur, Oudh, Maggie Isabel, the dearly loved wife of Eden Curtis Walker, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1896.

ON the 27th of June last year the Board of Visitors inspected the Royal Military College at Sandhurst three days after the inspection of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to which we have already referred. The number of gentlemen Cadets at Sandhurst averages three hundred and sixty-seven. Their average height is 5 feet 9 inches—half-an-inch less than that of the Woolwich Cadets. Their age averaged a little over 20 years. Their appearance on parade was satisfactory, but their health for the past year had not been good, owing to a severe epidemic of influenza in the spring, which sent one hundred and eleven patients to the infirmary. As at Woolwich, Field Marshal Simmons and his distinguished colleagues found to their unconcealed indignation that the recommendations made on previous occasions had been contemptuously ignored. It appears that a certain wooden structure used as a canteen had been stigmatised by the Visiting Board, so long ago as 1893, as dangerous, discreditable, and insanitary, and its removal recommended for the safety of the other buildings. In 1894, the necessity of constructing a more suitable building was strongly insisted upon. Yet in 1895 the Visitors found the canteen in a more evil condition than before. They declared it to be not only a source of danger to the neighbouring buildings, but a disgrace to any Government establishment. Stronger language could not be applied to the condition of the over-crowded Indian transport ships. On the other hand, improvements had been effected in matters of internal economy, which have placed the financial arrangements of the College on a more satisfactory footing. The Cadets had been heavily mulcted by being made to pay out of their mess funds, servants' wages which are supposed to be paid by the public. It appears that the wages in question had been enhanced from 18s. to 28s. per week, the former being the authorised rate of wages. In the previous year the Board of Visitors drew attention to this unauthorised increase in wages supposed to be paid by Government, but actually paid out of the pockets of the Cadets. Last year, on going into the question, they found that an increase of wages had become necessary owing to the high rents demanded in that part of Woolwich, but they hold that the extra 10s. is excessive, and that it should be paid by Government, and not by the Cadets. In another direction the recommendations of the Visitors had availed to put a stop to waste and extravagance. In 1894, they found on looking into the accounts, that the mess fund showed a balance on the wrong side of £2,356. The debt had accrued in the two and a-half years ending in July 1893. An officer has been appointed, who is paid by the War Office, as mess secretary, and the mess accounts have been placed on the footing deemed advisable by the War Office and audited half-yearly. The depreciation fund, which had reached £920, has been incorporated with the mess fund, which thus becomes considerably augmented. The Board recommend that their suggestion for the equipment of the mess should be adopted and strictly adhered to.

Unfortunately, the experience of the Board forbids the hope that advice intended to reform abuses will receive prompt attention. Still the Visitors record their pleasure at finding that their observations as to the curtailment of unnecessary expenses have been attended to with the result that the financial arrangements of the College are being improved and are subjected to official audit. Certain charges for wages against the trading accounts having been pointed to as excessive, the various funds are now charged a proportion of the profits they make, which go towards the remuneration of those whose labour benefits the funds. The Visitors were also pleased to find that their recommendation of a reduction in the cost of uniforms had been effective, and that the charge for uniforms is now about the same as at Woolwich. It is much to be desired that some equally influential body of distinguished officers would take in hand the exorbitant cost of uniforms in the various branches of her Majesty's Army. It is preposterous that an officer has to provide himself with a uniform that costs £100, and renew it out of his scanty pay when it is stained by a shower of rain. Military foppery involving enforced extravagance of that kind will be regarded by a more practical generation of soldiers, as those of the present day look back on the pig-tails and hair powder of their grandfathers. For the moment, we must be thankful for even such a modicum of dress reform as that effected by the reduction of the charges for uniform in Sandhurst. There is also room for improvement in the arrangement of the time-table of exercises and studies. The Visitors point out that before the actual commencement of studies at a quarter to ten the Cadets have been either drilling or riding from half-past six to half-past seven and again from half-past eight to half-past nine. Not unreasonably the Visitors are of opinion that the Cadets should get to their studies as fresh as possible, and not fatigued, as they must be by so much physical exercise. They go further and state that too much time is devoted to studies which it is the purpose of the College to encourage. They say that one hour's daily drill is ample for instruction in that exercise, which indeed it is. The hours of study follow too soon on the time allotted for meals. The Cadets lunch at twenty minutes past one, and then have an hour's hard study from a quarter past two p.m. The Visitors very sensibly point out that the Cadets can scarcely be in a suitable condition for study, especially in the hot weather, so soon after breakfast and lunch. They also object to evening study between nine and a quarter to ten, and recommend that it should be discontinued, and that all studies should be supervised by the Professors who do not—as at Woolwich—instruct any class.

The Board express surprise, that although the Royal College of Sandhurst and the Royal Academy at Woolwich are maintained for the same purpose—the education of young men for service in the Army, the orders regulating discipline and study differ very considerably in many essentials. They advise that the standing orders of both establishments should be revised and brought into harmony as far as possible. One of the recommendations made in a former year to a similar effect has been adopted. The vacations at Woolwich and Sandhurst are to be assimilated, and this year they will be nearly coincident. It is surprising that the College authorities should leave it to the Board of Visitors to suggest obviously desirable modifications of the curriculum such as are referred to in the Report. One is that while hours for study are crowded into the ordinary day's work, so as to jostle with the scanty time allowed for meals, two half holidays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, are given on which neither drill nor studies are required. At Woolwich Wednesday is treated like other week-days, and Saturday is the only half holiday. It is recommended that Wednesday afternoon should be devoted either to study or military exercise. Another point that has been the subject of a recommendation in a former Report, has not been attended to. It is that the study of French and German should be encouraged by allowing the Cadets to take up either language as a voluntary subject. The Board reiterates this recommendation that either French or German, at the option of the Cadet, should be made a part of the obligatory course of study in the College, and that proper instruction in both should be provided at the cost of Government. It is strange indeed that at this time of day instruction in a foreign language should not be provided in an "establishment maintained for the education of young gentlemen for service in the Army." No doubt, the College authorities would contend that the studies have hitherto been strictly limited to purely technical subjects. Military topography, fortification tactics, military law, have been deemed sufficient for the professional equipment of the officers who enter the Army through Sandhurst. More is expected from those who pass into the Royal Engineers or the Royal Artillery from Woolwich. Besides the subjects just mentioned, French and German is compulsory, and instruction is given in mathematics, model and landscape drawing, electricity, chemistry and physics. As the Cadets of both establishments have for the most part passed through the Public Schools, they of course had the advantage of a liberal education. A large proportion of the Cadets are sons of officers in the Army; the Indian Civil Service has contributed 27, and an Indian planter one, towards the total of 365 of Cadets at Sandhurst. At the same College 10 Queen's Cadets, and 16 Queen's Indian Cadets receive a free education, of which 202, not so favoured, pay £150 a head, while 137 others have to contribute various sums from £20 to £80 per annum. Clifton College sends up the greatest number, 32, Wellington College following close with 31, Eton standing third with 27, Harrow 20, and Marlborough 18. Many other colleges and schools contribute smaller contingents. Woolwich is recruited by Cheltenham, Bedford, Clifton, Charterhouse and St. Pauls, to the number of 53, while the other "Public, Private and Foreign" send 155 in smaller proportions. Whatever reforms may be still required, the British Army is officered by men who have one and all received a liberal education.

THE people of Madras seem to suffer from some constitutional defect of temperament, for quarrels, of a more or less unedifying character, are of very frequent occurrence in the capital of Southern India. If it is not the Kitten Case, it is the Kissing Case; if it is not a triangular dispute respecting the High Court, it is the refusal of a Sheriff to convene a public meeting when requested by a number of citizens to do so. A requisition was recently sent in to Mr. Leighton, who holds the Shrievalty this year, asking him to summon a public meeting "to express indignation at the unjust way in which India has been treated in the matter of the expenses of the Indian Contingent to Suakin, and congratulating the Government of India on the firm manner in which they have supported India's cause." The latter clause of the requisition was in itself a sufficient indication that the meeting was not intended to be turned into anything approaching to a disloyal manifestation, but on the other hand had for one of its objects the acknowledgment that the administrators to whom the Queen-Empress has delegated her authority in India had shown themselves faithful to the interests of the country committed to their care. The purpose in view was, in short, to express concurrence with the opinion of the public not only in India, but also in England, as reflected by the unanimous verdict of the press. It is an opinion which the House of Commons would have upheld by a large majority had the question been decided upon its merits, for Mr. H. W. Lucy has stated that a Conservative member, who made extensive enquiries amongst his colleagues, learned that "had the vote charging the cost of the Indian troops on the revenue of India not been made one of confidence, it would not have found fifty supporters." The Sheriff of Madras, however, declines to go with the stream. He has refused to comply with the requisition, principally on the ground that "a public meeting might have the undesirable effect of simulating and stimulating angry passions," and that "the matter may safely be left in the hands of the Government of India." Now, it seems to us that this action on the part of the Sheriff of Madras was very ill-advised. Provided the object in view in asking for a public meeting is not disloyal, seditious, or calculated to provoke disorder, the Sheriff of a city ought not to allow his own private opinions to sway him in considering whether a meeting should or should not be held. The Sheriff is merely the medium through whom citizens are enabled to call a representative town's meeting for the discussion of a public question, and under the limitations we have mentioned, he should have no more power to veto the project because his own private views do not coincide with the object in view, than the caretaker of the hall in which the gathering takes place. He is not committed to any particular opinion on the subject in question by the mere formal task of summoning a meeting, and therefore need not fear that his doing so may lose him a place in some forthcoming Honours List. The last public meeting held in Bombay was convened by the Sheriff in response to a requisition for the purpose of protesting against projected legislation for the revision of the cotton duties approved not only by the Secretary of State, but by the Government of India also. If Mr. Gellabbai Harridas was in favour of the Government proposals (and the fact that he called the meeting is no proof to the contrary) he might much more plausibly than the Sheriff of Madras have declined to comply with the request made to him, on the ground that "a public meeting might have the undesirable effect of simulating and stimulating angry passions," for the feeling at that time in Bombay was one of intense vexation. But of course he never for a moment thought of taking a line of action which would have been much more calculated to rouse "angry passions" than the meeting which he duly convened. It is to be remembered that the ancient office of Sheriff is held in rotation by citizens representing the various communities of a city, and hence if Mr. Leighton's action is to be taken as a precedent it may happen that a Sheriff may refuse to call a meeting which in his view is not calculated to advance the interests of his own particular community. It would be intolerable, for instance, if a desire to publicly assemble to do honour to some citizen leaving the country was frustrated because he was not popular with some small section of the community to which the Sheriff happened to belong. The duties of the shrievalty are of a very nominal character in the present day, and it may be taken for granted that the ancient, and in many respects obsolete office, would speedily be abolished if all sheirffs acted on Mr. Leighton's precedent. Fortunately, most of the men appointed have the sense to understand that they have no more right to veto a public meeting for a lawful object than to refuse to sign the proclamation convening the Criminal Sessions.

ALONG with the news of the fatal railway accident at Dehli comes an account of another disaster in the Southern Presidency. In the former, someone's error put the mail train on to a goods siding, on which, before anything could be done to prevent it, a collision with a pilot engine took place, resulting in the death and injury of some fifty persons. The accident to the Bangalore train was of a somewhat similar description, and resulted in the death or injury of thirteen persons. Remarkably few accidents of the kind occur in this country; there is not the traffic, nor are the men so hard-worked here as elsewhere. Labour is cheap, and nothing but absolute negligence, as a rule, can produce a railway disaster. The railways up to the time of the Yeola casualty had been singularly free from accounts of any kind this year. Including accidents to railway servants, passengers and trespassers during the last half-year reported upon there had only been sixteen persons killed and fifty-four injured—a decrease on the previous half-year, though the number was then, as now, wonderfully small. Accidents are unattended by injury to passengers, and the lines are also insignificant in number when the extent of the railways and the aggregate train-mileage run is taken into account. It is with cattle accidents that the Indian railways have mostly to deal. In six months there were no less than 216 on the Southern Mahratta Railway alone, the total on all the Indian railways amounting to something over a thousand, there being roughly a couple of thousand cattle accidentally killed every year by passing trains. The lowest number of all kinds recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, *viz.*, 1 in 103,357, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway coming next with 1 in 64,646, then the North-Western (State) Railway with 1 in 56,164, the East Indian Railway with 1 in 52,496, the Morvi Railway with 1 in 41,775, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (State) Railway with 1 in 36,984. These figures of course refer to one half-year only. The yearly averages of persons killed and injured—separating all classes of passengers, from servants, contractors' men, trespassers and suicides—work out to about sixty passengers and a hundred and sixty servants killed and a hundred and eighty passengers and four hundred servants injured, the average under all heads being six hundred killed and eight hundred injured per annum. When it is remembered that the number of passengers carried is between fourteen and fifteen millions, an idea of the extraordinary immunity from accidents may readily be formed.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, at 6-30 p. m. (local time), to-day, and return to Ganesh Khind by the 10-30 a.m. (local time) train on the 30th idem. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden, at 10 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday.

THE railway accident at Delhi, reported in our yesterday's issue has resulted in a death-roll up to date of 21 persons, all natives.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN TRASH, who has died from cholera in Egypt, was well-known in this Presidency as a cricketer, and only left Bombay a few months back. The news of his death was received with deep regret by his many friends here.

A GOVERNMENT resolution was issued last evening, in review of the reports on the dacoities in the Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad, (Sind) Districts, in which his Excellency the Governor-in-Council eulogises the services rendered by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. James, and Messrs. Lucas, Steele, Woodburn, and Cox, Captain Cartwright and Lieutenant Harold, Mahomed Yusuf Khan, the Mir of Khairpur, and his Vazir, Mr. Dayaram Gidumul, and the Pir of Rohri. The Thar and Parkar police is to be reorganised.

IN consequence of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, having proceeded to Europe on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Furdoonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. W. Webb and Mr. P. H. Dastur will act as Second and Third Presidency Magistrates, respectively, during that period. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan took charge of his acting appointment from Mr. Dastur yesterday morning, and disposed of the morning cases and other miscellaneous work. We believe we are correct in saying that the Judges both of the High Court and the Small Causes Court were consulted in regard to this appointment. Their approval of it will certainly be shared by the general public. Mr. Taleyarkhan only joined the Native Bar in Bombay some two years ago, and in that time, while many of his colleagues have been wearily waiting for briefs, he has built up a very fair practice, especially in criminal cases, and he has on several occasions been specially selected to conduct defences in the Mofussil. He belongs to one of the best known and most highly respected Parsee families in Bombay, and this fact, taken in conjunction with his own ability and merits, makes it safe to predict that the present temporary appointment is but the precursor of more permanent honours in future.

THE highly important Resolution which has been issued by the Government of India on the reorganization of the Education Department will have the effect of bringing the Educational service into line with the other remodelled departments. Among one of the most advisable of the new provisions is that which holds out the hope of an increased stipend until fifteen years' service has been contributed. To limit the period to ten years would, as the Resolution observes, have tended to create discontent.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, has erected a respiration calorimeter, for measuring the heat value of the waste products of the body, the amount of carbonic acid gas given off, the heat due to radiation, &c. One of the investigators, Dr. Olin Freeman Tower, recently spent five days shut up in the calorimeter, which is hermetically sealed, except for ingress and emission air-tubes, and suffered no ill effect beyond occasional headache. It is hoped that as the experimenters grow more experienced it may become possible to determine the heat given off when the body is at rest, and when it is working mentally or physically; even the relative economic values of different kinds of food might be tested in this way, and quantitative experiments might be made to measure the heat given off in every way as the results of a meal, the potential heat value of which would be known for comparison. Respiration calorimeters were first tried by the German savant, Pettenkofer, who, however, confined his experiments to sundry small animals, with doubtful results. The marvellous sensitiveness of electric heat measuring instruments has brought the matter within the range of more practical possibilities than existed then.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Yorke, R.E., has reported to the Board of Trade on the accident that occurred on May 6, near Banavie Junction, on the West highland (North British) Railway. As the 7-35 A.M. passenger train from Glasgow to Fort William was running round the curve between the Spean Bridge and Banavie Junction, the whole of the train, with the exception of the engine, left the rails and ran along the ballast for 115 yards before it came to rest. The permanent way had three rails bent, and 120 sleepers and 112 chairs more or less destroyed. Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke says he has no hesitation in attributing this accident—which, by rare good fortune, was unattended by any personal injuries—to the expansion and consequent distortion of the line, produced by the high temperature prevalent on the day of the occurrence. During the forenoon of May 6, the temperature registered at Fort William by a thermometer placed in the sun 2 feet above the grass was 128 deg. The accident happened at 12-38 P.M., when, the railway at the spot being entirely devoid of shade, the rails were exposed to the full glare of the sun.

Mr. Muirhead Little, F.R.C.S., a pupil of the veteran maitre d'armes M. Bertrand, has invented a very ingenious means of judging hits in fencing bouts. The machine was tested with great success at a competition between M. Bertrand's pupils at his spacious fencing room in Warwick Street. The end in view has been achieved by covering the front of each jacket with fine copper or brass wire gauze and connecting this with the adversary's foil and an electric bell (of the burglar alarm pattern) and battery in the same circuit. It follows that when a hit is made the circuit is closed and the bell rings and continues to ring until stopped by the person in charge. A special arrangement in each foil-handle provides that only a direct point produces a ring. Two entirely electrically distinct circuits are used, each including a bell, foil, and jacket; flicks, or blows, or grazes produce no result. The bells being of different tones, and, moreover, placed on opposite sides of the room, there is no difficulty in deciding who has scored a hit, or in cases of almost simultaneous hits who delivered the point first. By a very simple arrangement the wires passing from the batteries to the combatants' collars are kept well out the way however sudden may be their movements of advance or retreat. The wires did not interfere in the least with the foil play of the competitors, who were scarcely conscious of the connection. Captain Hutton and other distinguished amateurs who were present, expressed themselves as much pleased with the "electric umpire," an opinion which M. Bertrand, who has done so much for the encouragement of fencing, shares.

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie has, owing to the terms of his concession, been obliged to leave the best part of his discoveries at the Rameseum and other funeral temples of ancient Thebes in the Gizeh Museum as the property of the Egyptian Government; nevertheless, he has managed to bring home a great many important relics, which are now on view in University College. When Charles Lamb, as a clerk, was taxed with leaving the India Office early, he replied, "Yes, but then I come so late;" and, apparently, the Professor has brought so many things away from Egypt because he left so much behind.

Professor Petrie is to be congratulated on having secured the historical prize of last winter's excavations in Egypt, namely, a huge tablet of black syenite inscribed with the exploits of Merenptah (the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus,) and among these a reference to the Hebrews, which runs:—"The people of Israel is spoiled; it hath no seed; Syria has become (as weak) as the widows of Egypt." As the date of the tablet is about 1200 B. C., this is the earliest and almost, if not quite, the only allusion to the Israelites yet found in ancient Egypt. Whether the passage refers to the Israelites then captive in Egypt, or to a branch which had remained in Palestine, is open to question, but Professor Petrie inclines to the latter explanation.

Another interesting discovery is an unfinished tablet of limestone, which shows how the hieroglyphics were engraved on stone. On it we see the drawing of the figures in red and black outlines, which the sculptor followed with his chisel, and it is curious to note that the outline of the trunk behind the arm is given to guide the artist as to the proportions of the body. At one place we note that the unseen outline is dotted after the manner of modern draughtsmen. A conical bronze helmet, as worn by Assyrian archers (750 B. C.), and a copy of a picture made by Miss Pirie, and representing the "Ka," or double, of a dead man adoring a tree goddess, are also very instructive. The helmet in particular, and some Assyrian tools along with it, help to illustrate the Assyrian invasion of Egypt in 676-668 B. C. By the way, it is curious to see how the old belief in a "Ka" or double has lingered on into the nineteenth century. We find it for example, in the "astral body" of theosophists.

Professor Hashberger, of the University of Pennsylvania, has collected evidence which proves that the pumpkin and squash are both indgenous to North America, and were cultivated by the Indians of the southern and western states before the arrival of the whites. The gourds were used as bottles by the cliff-dwellers to hold water, seeds, corn, feathers, cotton, and so forth.

The Rumford medals, given by Benjamin Court Rumford, the famous investigator into the nature of heat, for an important discovery or useful improvement in the science of light or heat brought out in the American continent, has been awarded to Mr. Edison the well-known inventor, not because he was really the first to invent the electric incandescent lamp, or "subdivide" the electric light, or for any particular invention of his concerning it, but because he gave a impetus to the industry. Edison's deputy, Professor Trowbridge, received the medal, and said that Edison's work had been the subject of so much litigation that he himself at times "had doubts in reading the opinions of learned experts whether this work has been original or whether he had really contributed anything to the world's progress. The recognition of his labours by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, regarded by Count Rumford in his gifts as the co-equal of the Royal Society of London, is therefore especially grateful to him."

The Vierge, which took Herr Andree and his balloon to Spitzbergen, carries also Herr Giers and a party who intend to explore the unknown mountains of that island. The materials for a wooden hotel to be erected on the borders of the Isfiord, were likewise taken, for the purpose of sheltering tourists and sportsmen, and a steamer will run regularly between Hammerfest and Spitzbergen during July and August.

M. Lortet, of Lyons, has communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a paper describing some experiments made to determine whether the Rontgen rays affect bacteria. The results show that guinea-pigs inoculated with the bacteria of consumption and exposed to the Rontgen rays were not attacked by the disease, whereas those inoculated and not exposed to the rays were attacked by it.

Darwin suggested that borings should be made in a coral reef to test the various theories of their formation, and Professor Sollas is now at the atoll of Finafuti, north of the Fiji group (lat. 10° S., long. 179° E.), for that pupose. The island is about 7 miles long, has about 400 inhabitants, a native missionary, and a white trader. Professor Sollas intends to bore down 700 to 1,000 feet, partly with diamond drills, and partly with steel cutters. The bore hole will be about 4 inches in diameter. The core which the borers will bring back will give a specimen of the coral rock down to its base, like a sample boring of cheese, and show how it has been built up.

The Society of Arts have awarded their Albert Medal to Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., for his scientific services and inventions chiefly in electricity, and a silver medal to Mr. A. Campbell Swinton, for his paper on the new photography.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain oftting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

POONA AND THE MUSIC RULES.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the district Magistrate, Poona, by the Hindu inhabitants of Poona.

As required by Government by their answer No. 3301 dated 6th Instant, we humbly pray that your honor will be pleased to have the music rules in the City of Poona modified, as they cause the greatest inconvenience and obstruction to the celebration of almost daily occuring social ceremonies and religious persuations of the people.

Poona is a city of Hindus who are naturally mild and therefore they should not be put to inconvenience for the sake of a few newly created Mahomedan musjids. There was no prohibition to play music while passing these musjids until lately. However if your honor wish to retain the prohibition for some time longer, a simple notification that music should not be played while passing such and such musjids will quite suffice. But the necessity of getting permission for playing music in every place and even in front of houses and temples, imposed by the new rules, should be done away with, since it does not serve any other purpose than that of harrassing Hindus to the greatest glee of the Mahomedans as will be seen by a perusal of the following particulars:—

When the rules were first framed, it was ruled that Mahomedans should not play music in front of Hindu temples and the Hindus should not play music in front of mosques. Had this rule remained intact, there would have been an amicable settlement between the two communities at once; but the Mahomedans having been allowed to play music in front of Hindu tempels, they do not want an amicable settlement. They rejoice in having permission to play music in front of Hindu temples and they can do the same in front of their own musjids also. Consequently they having got all that they can get, do not desire any amicable settlement, but laugh at the poor Hindus who are inconvenienced at every step by the rules.

The Superintendent of Police stated as his justification for his allowing the Mahomedans to beat their tom-toms in front of Hindu temples, that Hindus carry on their worship with noisy music. In regard to this we respectfully beg to state that Mr. Kennedy has not been furnished with full information on this point. He has, we think, only seen the procession of the Aiundi and Dehu Palkhis going in the streets with noisy music; but that is not the sole form of worship. The Hindus who have for ages past been too idolatrous and superstitious, have got numerous sorts of worship in which there is no noise whatsoever but dead silence. Such kind of worshipping and preaching is as under:—

1. Puja—daily worship of idols performed in the morning between 4 and 9 A. M. at all temples with the repetition of Sanskrit verses by a single priest.

2. Purans—reading passages from sacred books after sitting on an elevated seat. This is done in every after-noon from 4 to 6 in almost all temples. We shall ask anyone who wants to see the silence observed resort to the Belbag-Vishnu's temple at 5 in the evening and see whether there is any noise or any noisy music on an Yekadashi day.

3. Kirtans—preachings after standing in a fixed place in front of idols. See the Kirtan of the Hardas, surnamed Modak of Nasik, and it will be seen, that he lectures on religious principles for two or three hours without stoppage and without allowing any one to sneeze even. The music played at Kirtans is soft and played when a verse is sung just as is done in Protestant and Roman Chatholic Churches on Sunday. It is not therefore, to be inferred that Hindus, as a rule tolerate noise in their prayers.

The ceremonies in which music is used are as under:—1. Keertuns and Prayers.—These are not processions but recitations of legends in one fixed place. The rules should not therefore, apply to them. The music used on these occasions is a symbal, a small drum and a bina or harmonium. 2. Marriage processions.—The rules should not apply in the part of the city, west of Rawiwar Peth Poona, where there are no musjids. 3. Carrying dead bodies.—The rules should not apply to the carrying of dead bodies with music as there is no time to go to the Police Office, in time of sorrow and mourning. Many dead bodies are now carried without music and in consequence of this much consternation is felt. 4. Worshipping of Wud-tree by newly married couples.—This occurs in June. The music is played under or near the tree only. 5. Ashad Pati or playthings given to bridegroom.—These are taken by the bride's parents to the bridegroom's house with music in July. 6. Shrawan Pati or playthings given to bridegroom.—These are conveyed to bride's house as above in August. 7. Bringing Ganges water by pilgrims with music.—There is no knowing when the pilgrims may come. 8. Dhali or fruit presents.—These are taken with music by newly married couple's parents. 9. Bendur or the parading of bullocks by cultivators and other bullock-owners.—This is done on the full-moon day of Ashad (July). 10. Puberty ceremony.—There is no knowing when a girl may attain maturity. She is taken with music to her husband's house. 11. Nagpunchmi.—Serpent God is taken home with music rarely. 12. Gokul Ashtumi.—The image of Krishna, one of the incarnations of God is taken as above. 13. Ganesh Chaturthi.—The image of God Ganputi is taken with music home and to the river. 14. Ramnawami.—The image of Ram, one of the incarnations of God is taken with music. 15. Hanuman.—The God Maruti or Hanuman is taken with music. 16. Naming of children on 12th day.—The music is used in or near the house only. 17. Taking out of city the Goddess of Cholera.—This is done with the music played by Holhars or tanners. 18. Dussera.—Going out of the town with music. 19. Diwali or Lamp festival.—All account books are closed by bankers with music. 20. Thread ceremony procession.

The most noisy music is the Tasha played by Mahomedans. The Hindus have, on account of these rules, dispensed with that noisy music. The Wajuntris, a symbal and a drum is all that we want, and they should be exempted from the operation of the rules for the sake of the above ceremonies.

There are twenty-six thousand houses in Poona. Of these about 4,000 might be considered as belonging to Mahomedans. Supposing that one ceremony occurs every second year in each house ten thousand passes are required to be issued by the Police, to satisfy the wants of the people. This being impossible, the consequence is, that almost all the merriment and the worshipping propensities of the Hindus are going to die out. When our last petition was published in the Bombay Times, the Editor remarked that the Kirtans or prayers should be performed before 9 o'clock. This showed that the Editor was ignorant that the new rules imposed permission for their performance even in mid-day.

The Municipality required passes for processions only, and not for bells, symbals, or music used in Kirtans; while the Police rules require permission for every sound whether noisy or sweet, whether religious or social, and hence the increase in the number of passes, which further are required to be bought by the owners themselves, as the respectable gentry think it a disgrace to go to Police Office and stand or have dancing attendance for two or three days permission to play music at marriage and such like processions is alone asked. The other ceremonies and religious persuations are dying out or left undone. This is extremely objectionable. The other reason for the increase in license is the granting of the request to include in the category of music everything causing a sound whether sweet or otherwise—a bell used on a bullock's neck, a jingling ball (ghungru), beena, harmonium, satar, mrudung, and symbal all these were hitherto exempt, from the term of music by the Municipality.

The notification issued by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kennedy, at the time of the last Gunputti festival, detailed the streets in which the handful of musjids were, and prohibited the playing of music therein only. Your honor has already seen, when you were pleased to see the Gunpatty procession carried on peaceably in your presence, that from Rawiwar Peth to the Lukdipool there is not a single musjid nor a single Mahomedan house on the road. This comprises half of the town and is inhabited by Hindus. Consequently there ought to be no necessity for Police permission to play music therein. This is proved by the Superintendent of Police's own notification. What necessity is there then to prohibit poor women and poor Bhats and poor Mahrattas, playing music in streets or in parts of the town in which there are no musjids. Your honor will at once see that the prohibition is not needed there. In like manner all Kirtans and religious ceremonies which are no processions and which may be performed by a symbal, a bina, and a small drum (mrudung) should be exempt from the music rules.

The music rules we complain of were, we believe, framed by the late Superintendent of Police, Major Macpherson, at a time when he had conceived the idea that the so called Daruwala Bridge riot was originated by the Hindus. But the God-send Special Judge, Mr. Jacob, in his ablest minutes has proved, to the satisfaction of every soul, that the Hindus were not in fault and that the affair was all a magnified one and had for its basis the sweet sound of a harmonium construed as a noisy music. It is therefore, now high time for your honor's cancelling or recasting these rules. We can possitively assert, that Poona does not require any music rules, if long established customs are not trodden down for the sake of a few musjids and that in places where there are no such musjids.

His Excellency the Governor declared his policy to enforce long established customs, and we are fortunate to have such a Governor. Mr. Cumine and Mr. Drew, District Magistrates of Khandesh and Ratnagiri, and Mr. Winchester District Magistrate of Satara, have enquired into old customs and enforcing them. We beseech of you to do the same.

At present the interpretation of the term music has become a laughing stock. Even the bells tied to the necks of the bullocks are objected to and are required to be removed from the necks of bullocks in processions. harmonium, binas, sutars, and Mrudung are not allowed to be played. To-morrow the noise of carriages will be objected to also and the third day the firing of cannon in honor of salutes, and the result will be stoppage of traffic and even military discipline. People are therefore naturally astonished to see how such concessions are granted to musjid owners. They further grieved to find that the above extraordinary concession is made applicable to the whole of the Town where there are no musjids.

In conclusion we humbly beg to state that the music rules, as at present standing are most harrassing to Hindus and gladdening to the Mahomedans. They are taking away from the Hindus all their merriment and are stopping all their religious propensities and worships to a degree that connot be described We cannot ring a bell and play symbal while carrying a dead body even without first going to the Police Office and ask permission to do so. Is this not harsh? Last month a saint died in the Punt Prutinidhi's Wada at Poona. It was necessary to take him with few symbals and the repetition of prayers to the cremation ground. But the Police permission came in the way and he was taken in dead silence to the great disappointment of the peopole who held him in reverence. Although the Punt and his half dozen Karbharis and Karkoons were present, they did not go to the Police Office and wait for permission. If such is the reluctance shown by clerks to go and stand in the Police Office how can other poor Hindus go. Such a state is not desirable.

We therefore humbly pray:—1stly—that your honor will be pleased to cancel the new rules or at least restrict their operation to combined processions in streets in which there are musjids. 2ndly—to determine what instruments come under the term noisy music and at any rate exempt from the category of music all instruments causing less noise than the carriages passing by the musjids, harmonium, bina, symbal, a bell and a small drum called mrudung. 3rdly—to exempt the Kirtans or preachings by standing in one fixed place in front of the idols. 4thly—to exempt individual processions such as carrying of dead bodies, bringing Ganges water, taking play things and fruits to the bride groom and bride's houses &c. 5thly—to do away with the prohibition of not playing music after 11 at night or at any rate increase the time till 2 a. m.

For this act of grace we shall ever be grateful.

(Sd.) VAMAN VISHNU DATE and others.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

THE Ninth Renewal of the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs.; the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the nominator of the winner 500 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; for then three and four-year olds; three-year-old to carry 8st. 8lbs.; four, 9st. 6lb., mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; any winner of a weight for age or weight for sex race value 500 sovs. to carry 4lbs., of 1,000 sovs. 7lbs., of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris, Eclipse Stakes, or any weight for age or weight for sex race value 4,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra. Eclipse Stakes Course (about 1 mile and a quarter.) 250 subscribers, 64 of whom pay 10 sovs. each (5 entries corrected on payment of fine) Closed July 25th, 1893.

Liability for foals of 1893. By subscription of 10 sovs. each. If left in after the first Tuesday in October, 1894, a further subcription of 21 sovs. If left in after the first Tuesday in March, 1895, a further subscription of 32 sovs. If left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1896, a further subscription of 52 sovs. Liability for yearlings of 1893. By subscription of 10 sovs. each. If left in after the first Tuesday in February, 1894, a further subscription of 21 sovs. If left in after the first Tuesday in March 1895, a further subscription of 32 sovs. If left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1896, a further subscription of 52 sovs.

Mr Leopold de Rothschild's b c St Frusquin, by St Simon—Isabel, 3 years, T Loates	1
Duke of Westminster's b c Regret, by Sheen—Farewell, 3 years, M Cannon	2
Duke of Portland's Troon, by Hampton—Atalanta, 4 years, Watts	3
Duke of Westminster's b c Labrador, by Sheen—Ornament, 3 years, Morton	0

(Winner trained by A. Hayhoe.)

Betting: 2 to 1 on St Frusquin, 3 to 1 against Regret, 8 to 1 Troon, 100 to 1 Labrador.

Won easily by a length and a half; the second and third horses being separated by a length.—"Asian."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

35-95—Crawford B and Co—Otto Friedhheim vs Nensey Peroo Mahomed—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

8-95—Chitnis M and M—Gungabai vs Kallianji Meghjee—Mathubai and J.

7-96—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Dairidadoona and others vs Ruttonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

519-95—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Zoharabai vs Esmail Soobhein and another—Sorabjee and Jehangir.

284-95—J Peace—Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.

101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.

656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

471-91—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdass Doosa and others—Mansuklal D and J, and Khunderao and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

567-96—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

For Judgment.

106-95—J Peace—Balkrishna Shivshanker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Craigie L and O—T A Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Further Directions.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870-136-85—Payne G and S, and Ardeshir H and D—Dadabhai Pestonjee vs Purmanandas Jeevandas—Little and Co for Anandrao Venayek.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

For Further Direction on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-15954-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.

493-95—Bhaishankar and K—Lalljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others Crawford B and Co.

585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Shri Govindrajee Maharaj vs Dawcabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.

478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas—J Peace.

506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Panshia Gowan and another.

594-91—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobakar vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joomas and others—J Peace, and In person.

651-91—Muljee and R—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Purbhoodas Narsey and another—Edgelow and G.

527-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mocarjee Lalljee vs Ranchordas Narotamdas—Edgelow and G.

147-93—Framji M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awal bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor Crawford B and Co.

182-91—Madhowjee V Nathmal Narsingda vs Malharrao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

To Confirm Commissioner's Report and for Further Directions and Costs.

245-91—Tyabjee D and Co Ramsahiwal Hukamchand and others vs Sewdhyanmull Hemraj and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

269-96—Crawford B and Co—Leslie Crawford and others vs Juggernath Khunnah—Part heard.

92-93—Jhnardhan and A—Hajee Killoo Maneck vs Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karani and another—Payne G and S.

123-96—Dikshit and D—Rajaram Sitaram Dikshit vs Anna Clara and others—K J Mantri.

288-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Kissorilal Hurnandrai others vs Bejnath Sadasook.

289-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Kissorilal Hurnandrai and others vs Fakeerchand Binechand and others—Wadia and G.

302-96—Framjee M and M—Ghelabhai Cullianjee vs Manchersha Bomonjee Chotna.

307-96—Brown and M—Muganlal Mohunlal and another vs Bai Bhanbai and another.

322-96—Wadia and G—Damjee Ramjee vs Juthabhoy Nursey and another—Little and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

24-96—In person—Janabai vs Ganoba Wishwanath and others—M N Sacklatwalla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

329-95—J Dorabjee—Shavakshah Dhunjeebhoy vs Sorabjee Hormusjee Lakdawalla and another—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.

103-96—Chalk W and S—Kunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raojee and others—In person—Part heard.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimji vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

To Vary Commissioners Report.

354-94—In person (a pauper)—Oomabai vs Marwady Sala Jootha and others—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

226-96—Framjee M and M—Bai Awabai vs Bai Dossibai and others—Framjee M and M.

276-96—D K Shroff—Kashinath Khunderao Padhay and others vs Mahadoo Ganoo Parit—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

472-95—Hiralal and M—Santdas Chilaram vs Aahimbux Abdul Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.

123-95—Bicknell M and M—Agarchand Megraj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co.

128-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chujjoomal Dewkarandas and others vs Mukandram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

476-95—Ardeshir H and D—The Administrator General vs Bai Meherbai—Nanu and H.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT.—JULY 26.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY, JULY 27.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·9

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A Luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

MADRAS AND HER SHERIFF.

THE MEETING ON THE SUAKIN CHARGES.

THE "Madras Mail" writes:—The Sheriff of Madras has refused to convene a public meeting to protest against the "Suakin Charges," and in such terms that it behoves the signatories to hold one without delay. But for this, we should be averse to a public meeting being held at this time; for we consider the moment inopportune. Every newspaper of standing in India and England—with the exception of the London "Standard"—has declared that Her Majesty's Ministers, in over-ruling the Government of India, have shown themselves "opposed to India's cause." The indignation against them has found expression in journals of every shade of opinon, and we question whether public meetings can add any further weight to it. These Suakin Charges, as we have already said, are only part and parcel of the policy which allows the intefests of India to be subordinated to Party expediency. On every occasion within recent years when this policy has obtruded itself, it has been protested against, and gradually public opinion in England is awakening to the injustice which it entails. This, the latest instance, has drawn attention to the matter in a manner that has never been previously achieved, and though India has not yet won the point she is striving for, she is, we believe, nearer victory than ever before. The "Times" has displayed a thorough grasp of the subject, it has shown a full appreciation of the unfair treatment accorded to this country and has written with sympathy and vigour. When this powerful organ of British opinion, which is "behind the scenes," counsels patience, it may be taken for granted that for the present there is nothing further to be gained by pressing the demands of India, however righteous they may be. There is some probability of the question being reopened at the end of the year, when in our opinion it would have been a more fitting occasion for Madras to give a public expression of her opinions. However, circumstances have decided that whatever may be done four months hence, a public meeting on the matter will be held now.

Whenever a meeting of this sort takes place at which the policy of those in high authority is called into question, some misconception is bound to arise among the illiterate masses. However, as regards the Suakin Charges, this will be slight, for part of the programme is to pass a congratulatory Resolution thanking the Government of India—the only Government, that is, that the illiterate understand—for the part it has taken. There is therefore no chance of a repetition of such "simulation and stimulation of angry passions" as, for instance, that which occurred at the public meeting held on the Small Cause Courts Bill in September, 1891, when one speaker accused the Government of turning the Courts of Justice into a huge shop. This speaker, by the way, was Mr. Leighton, the present Sheriff of Madras. We will quote one extract from his speech:—"We, the citizens of Madras, are well aware that we live under a benign if a despotic Government; and we are not in the habit of meeting here at every sound of alarm, but we do so whenever our rights and privileges are being ruthlessly sacrificed." Rights and privileges are being ruthlessly sacrificed now—rights and privileges not only of the citizens of Madras but of the people of the Indian Empire generally—and not this time by a despotic Government, but by a despotic Secretary of State. When, therefore, the citizens of Madras meet together, they will only be acting in accordance with that excellent custom so eloquently referred to by Mr. Leighton.

THE SHERIF AND THE CITIZENS.

The same journal commenting on the incident says that no one takes the Sheriff of Madras quite seriously—unless it be himself. We like to keep him amoung us "in the antiquarian interests of the City of Madras," and we desire to see him preserved so that he may continue to "prove an attraction to lovers of old Madras," but like the Jewish cemetery in Mint Street, the Sheriff has long passed the period of practical utility. The office is a confortable sinecure, and it is well that one or two should be left at the disposal of Government, more especially when they can be bestowed without distinction of caste, creed or race. Therein the Sheriff of Madras also appeals to sentiment, for he is neither European, nor Eurasian, nor Hindu, nor Parsee; he is embodied by one or other of these races year by year, and he is at all times the representative of them all—or ought to be. Among the occasional functions that a Sheriff of Madras is called upon to perform is to convene public meetings when he receives a requisition signed by a certain number of the citizens of Madras. How this has come about we cannot say; it may be a relic of the ancient duty of summoning a posse comitatus, or again it may be some old form of courtesy that has been handed down from the days when the Sheriff was veritably the first citizen of the Presidency. However, the duty of convening meetings has continued to this day, though whether it is advisable that it should remain any longer seems open to question. A public meeting would be a public meeting just as much with the Sheriff absent as when ornamented by his presence.

The letter of Mr. Leighton, who holds the Shrievalty this year, however, calls for censure. Had the letter concluded with the words:—"After very careful consideration, I have decided that it is inexpedient to convene the meeting asked for," no objection need have been raised, beyond that a refusal was lacking in courtesy. There may be a good and sufficient reason for a Sheriff declining to summon a meeting when properly asked to do so, especially seeing it can just as well be convened without him; though this is the first time, we believe, that it has been put forward. But when Mr. Leighton in the capacity of Sheriff talks of "simulating and stimulating angry passions" and of "spreading among the people the idea, that Her Majesty's Ministers are opposed to India's cause," he altogether exceeds the privileges of his antique office. We agree with him that it is inexpedient to hold a public meeting on the "Suakin charges" just now—though not at all for the reasons he gives, which are foolish. However, even if we did agree with these reasons, we should still be as strongly opposed to his letter. The requisition contained the names of gentlemen who had every right to ask for a meeting to be convened, and whether they were or were not well-known to the Sheriff—to be well-known to the Sheriff, by the way, was not exactly a mark of respectability in the days when the office had real significance—is beside the question. For a Sheriff to presume to criticise the intentions of signatories to a requisition and to dictate to them is ludicrous, to say the least. Mr. Leighton's intentions were no doubt excellent, but unfortunately, in giving the reasons for his action he has given good cause for the public to scoff at his officiousness. His predecessor in office was Sir Savalai Ramasawmy, and what would have been the feelings of the European community if, on presenting a requisition asking him to conveee a meeting, it had met, not only with a refusal, but with criticism on their conduct? They may easier be imagined than described. Again, in the future a Mahomedan may fill the post, and if he is to be acceded the right of forcing his private opinions and the opinions of his friends down the throats of the public, say, on the occasion of refusing a requisition numerously signed by Hindu gentlmen, the Sheriff will cease to be, even in imagination, "the keeper of the Queen's peace," but will become a veritable breaker of it. We may, by the way, remark that when Mr. Rowlandson was Sheriff, he was called upon to hold a meeting on the Simultaneous Examinations Question—an object, needless to say, which was outside the sympathy of Europeans—but understanding that he held a public office where his private views were not to be permitted to intrude, he convened the meeting, he opened it and he closed it. This would have been the right course for Mr. Leighton to have pursued, though at the same time we believe he was strictly within his rights in refusing. He however altogether misunderstood the position he occupies as Sheriff when he delivered himself of those illogical sentences. Mr. Leighton has tried to establish a dangerous precedent; and if the holder of this ancient office imagines that he enjoys the right of dictating to the citizens of Madras and discriminating as to whether meetings should or should not be held, the sooner the Shrievalty is abolished the better.

What then is to be done, asks the "Madras Times"? Is Madras to hold a meeting or not? From a Sheriff's meeting she is debarred; but a public meeting is still open to her citizens if they choose to get one up of their own accord. We fully respect the opinions of those who disapprove of a meeting altogether, but our own opinion has not been formed in haste, to be lightly laid aside, and the scheme of a meeting has been dear to our hearts. If there is to be a touch of sedition, if there is to be a touch of disloyalty or a touch of unworthy motive in the matter better of course by far that India should pay the piper unjustly for all time to come than that a destructive gathering should come together. But we have educated the people of India well; we have taught them history in our schools; we have set ourselves before them as models; and we have shown them that by "meetings" the English people have won for themselves the rights that they enjoy. On an occasion like the present, when a wrong is being done to India which is admitted to be a wrong by all Englishmen save party politicians, we can hardly blame the people if in perfeet loyalty they choose to think the Government of India for its strenuous advocacy of their cause and to express their indignation that placemen could have been able to subvert what was India's right.

THE SHERIFF'S LETTER:

The letter referred to reads as follows:—"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 21st instant, handing me a request from certain citizens of Madras to summon a public meeting "to express indignation at the unjust way in which India has been treated in the matter of the expenses of the Indian Contingent to Suakin and to congratulate the Government of India on the firm manner in which they have supported India's cause. After very careful consideration I have decided that it is inexpedient to convene the meeting asked for. I observe that comparatively few of the signatories to the requisition are well known persons, and on the other hand I have ascertained beyond all doubt that many leading men have either refused to sign or are not willing do so. In common with myself, they hold the opinion that in the present instance a public meeting might have the undesirable effect of simulating and stimulating angry passions. I think that there are occasions and that this is one, when the inhabitant of this city should not exercise their undoubted rights of public meeting. You admit that the Government of India have acted firmly, and I hope that on further consideration you and your supporters will agree with me that the matter may be safely left in their hands, and that it would not be wise to spread among the people the idea that Her Majesty's Ministers are opposed to India's cause."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered ..	55	22	55	44	59	71	55	53
Monday, July 27	0	37	0	47	0	65	0	54
Total..	55	59	55	91	60	36	56	7
Total fall to July 27, 1895	38	64	31	97	33	36	33	59
Total fall to July 27, 1894.	59	85	47	31	48	18	42	85

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla, up to the 25th July, is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
July 19th	0	95
" 20th	4	56
" 21st	5	48
" 22nd	5	86
" 23rd	4	26
" 24th	10	70
" 25th	14	0
	45	81
Previously registered	81	54
Total	127	35

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 24th July 1896.

	Ghadechi. In.	Ghadechi. ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. ct.
Previous Total	6	20	7	69	12	97
Rainfall on 23rd July	0	31	0	35	0	12
Total up to date	6	51	8	4	13	9

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·433	C	3	96·7	83·3	70	...	14·41	+2·83
Agra	29·424	NW	5	100·0	84·7	63	...	6·75	−5·62
Cawnpore	29·427	C	2	99·4	83·0	78	...	7·41	...
Allahabad	29·415	WNW	3	97·6	81·8	76	0·05	11·45	−5·13
Jhansi	29·463	C	1	93·1	80·2	79	0·05	20·82	+5·18
Jacobabad	29·396	C	5	110·8	82·0	66	0·28	1·61	+0·44
Karachi	29·503	WSW	11	92·3	81·0	79	0·01	7·34	+3·93
Jeypore	29·459	C	6	100·1	79·9	68	...	4·98	−5·55
Ajmere	29·460	N E	..	96·9	79·6	77	...	11·61	+2·90
Deesa	29·452	WNW	10	84·6	77·5	97	0·78	14·12	+2·57
Ahmedabad	29·461	SW	5	90·1	75·1	94	1·50	13·41	...
Bhuj	29·455	WNW	18	81·4	74·4	98	2·85	13·30	+5·10
Rajkot	29·490	W	18	78·9	73·7	98	5·65	25·21	+8·53
Veraval	29·527	W	22	80·0	76·3	93	0·10	13·69	...
Neemuch	29·510	WSW	13	85·8	73·6	91	0·18	14·42	+1·43
Indore	29·532	SW	8	85·2	71·6	88	0·08	9·78	−5·29
Saugor	29·494	ESE	3	86·8	73·6	95	0·03	20·38	−0·06
Jubulpore	29·500	W	4	86·4	75·1	93	...	29·60	+2·47
Hoshangabad	29·523	SW	5	84·3	73·6	95	0·58	20·32	−3·46
Khandwa	29·550	W	14	[illegible]	74·1	84	0·06	17·83	+3·57
Raipur	29·505	SW	9	83·8	74·1	92	0·28	27·86	+4·37
Nagpur	29·511	WSW	14	86·2	75·1	86	0·12	24·59	+2·48
Amraoti	29·566	W	11	83·1	72·3	92	0·12	15·82	−0·78
Akola	29·564	W	7	89·0	74·7	82	...	13·55	−1·57
Surat	29·528	SW	F	79·5	76·0	91	1·80	31·25	+4·77
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·632	WSW	26	83·9	77·9	87	0·46	56·00	+11·42
Poona	29·627	W	25	77·6	70·4	88	0·37	13·27	+2·42
Ahmednagar	29·607	WSW	19	81·3	69·9	91	...	12·64	..
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·645	WSW	[illegible]	89·2	71·5	66	...	6·00	−2·81
Ratnagiri	29·713	SW	9	83·3	78·9	91	0·30	37·65	−25·07
Belgaum	29·724	WSW	38	74·2	67·8	95	2·18	30·18	+8·77
Goa	29·756	W	20	84·0	75·4	87	0·46	37·85	...
Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	29·820	WNW	4	78·8	72·4	91	1·71	69·53	+2·21
Calicut	29·854	NE	16	79·3	72·0	94	2·38	62·23	−2·60
Cochin	29·885	WNW	F	78·7	73·2	88	1·47	55·24	+7·21
Bangalore	29·825	WSW	20	76·3	65·3	90	0·14	3·48	−3·78
Secunderabad	29·612	WSW	21	91·1	72·4	71	...	6·97	−4·07
Masuliptam	29·603	WNW	22	95·6	80·1	69	...	10·85	+0·22
Bellary	29·694	WSW	16	91·7	75·7	67	...	1·47	−2·15
Cuddapah	29·669	NW	M	98·2	78·9	62	..	4·97	−2·36
Madras	29·695	WSW	11	96·0	81·5	64	..	3·33	−2·17
Coimbatore	29·824	W	12	79·4	70·8	90	0·36	6·05	+3·45
Trichinopoly	29·763	WSW	20	93·5	78·3	58	...	0·40	−2·53
Negapatam	29·758	SW	11	97·6	77·9	62	...	1·49	−1·12
Colombo	29·862	SW	9	86·0	76·5	89	..	9·11	−3·14
Aden	29·862	SW	13	94·8	83·8	49	..	0·01	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·59 (55·93); G T H=0·47 (55·91); St G H=0·34 (55·41); C P=0·46 (56·00).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Berar, Central India, and at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat and Karachi, a brisk fall at Delhi, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat, Berar, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, and at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 28 at Bombay, 26 at Trichinopoly, and 18 at Masulipatam, Bangalore and Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of its normal in Rajputana, and at Allahabad and Agra, and the minimum in large excess at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and very irreguiar and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Very heavy rain has fallen at Rajkot (5·65"), heavy at Bhuj (2·85"), Calicut (2·38"), and Belgaum (2·18"), between one and two inches at Ahmedabad, Surat, Mangalore and Cochin and light to moderate showers at Jacobabad, Deesa, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Bangalore and Coimbatore. The storm centre which was midway between Ahmedabad and Khandwa yesterday has moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and is now shown by the abnormal chart to exist at and about Surat, Rajkot, Deesa and Ahmedabad. The disturbance has filled up considerably, and at the centre of the residual depression the abnormal deficiency amounts to a little more than a tenth. In Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar the wheather is still unsettled, and strong winds with more or less local heavy rain are to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is normal while that between Bombay and Karwar is about twice its average strength, thereby indicating conditions favourable for rain on the whole of that coast. Elsewhere rain in light or moderate showers is probable. The rapidity with which the depression has filled up suggests the probability of the formation of another disturbance in the Bay.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·591
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	701
Fall of Rain	0·54
Total fall during month	27·79
" " year	56·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th July	0·23

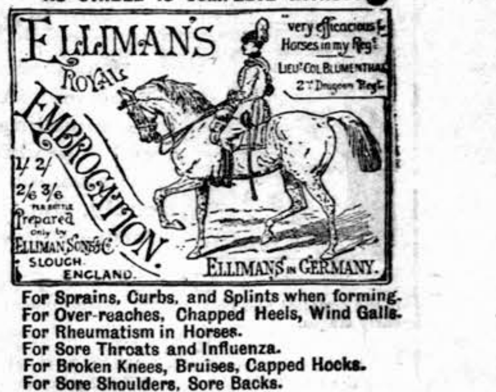
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 25th July, compared with the Statement of 18th July, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	July 18. Rs.	July 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	54,00,000	54,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,57,222	1,27,24,566
Do. do. at Branches	23,24,163	23,96,702
Other Deposits	4,31,35,492	4,51,35,763
Post Bills	6,869	6,984
Credits, undrawn	35,66,474	30,32,307
Rs...	6,99,70,230	7,86,96,326
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	81,09,155	80,93,058
Other authorised Securities	41,85,232	41,85,232
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,73,038	73,09,147
Loans do. do. do.	80,90,620	1,38,61,656
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,06,59,811	1,06,31,33[illegible]
Dead Stock	4,03,448	4,10,533
Stamps and Stationery	15,241	15,860
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	3,05,634	5,50,672
Cash	3,06,28,051	3,36,35,833
Rs...	6,99,70,230	7,86,96,326

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

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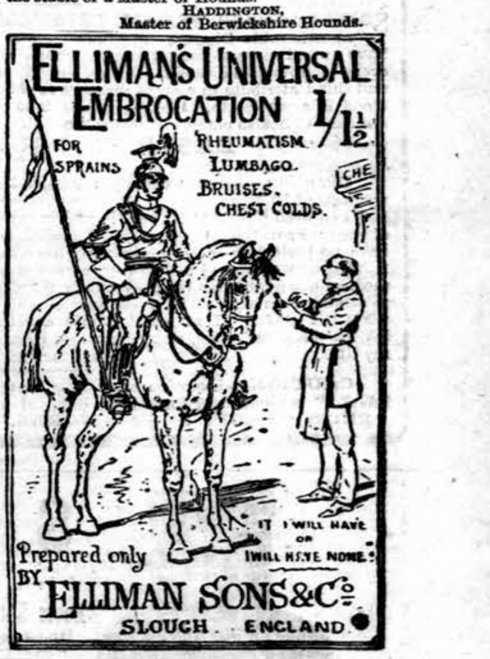

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather
Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | **JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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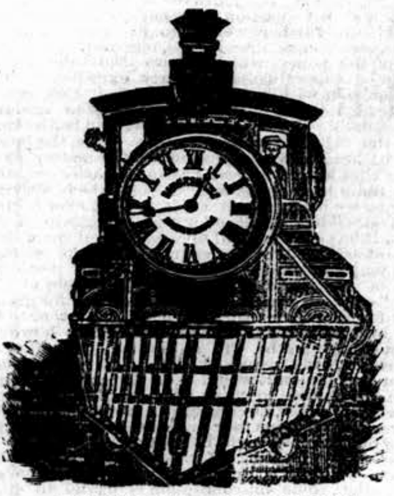

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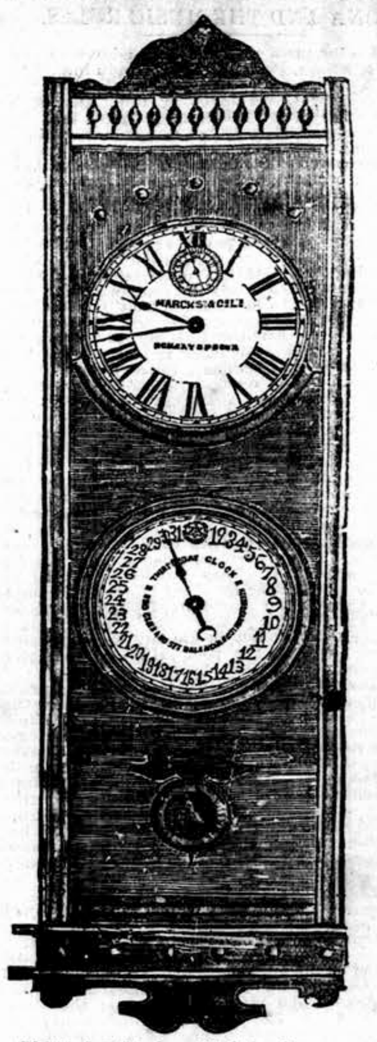

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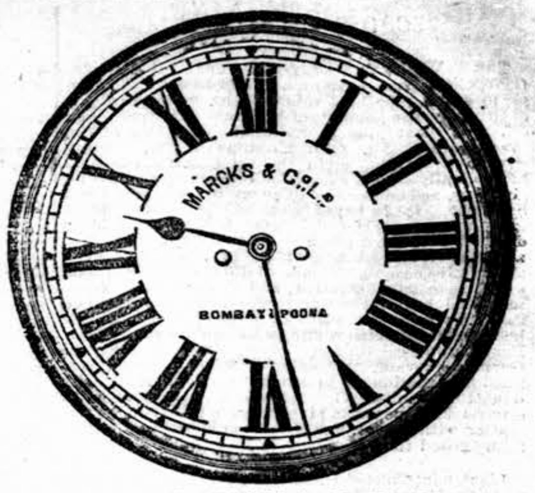

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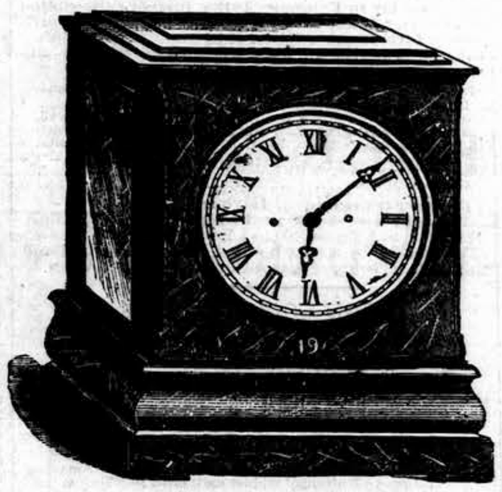

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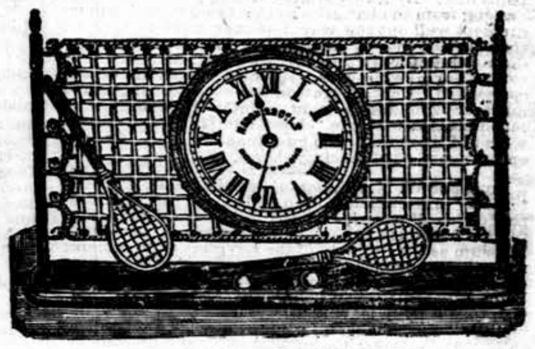

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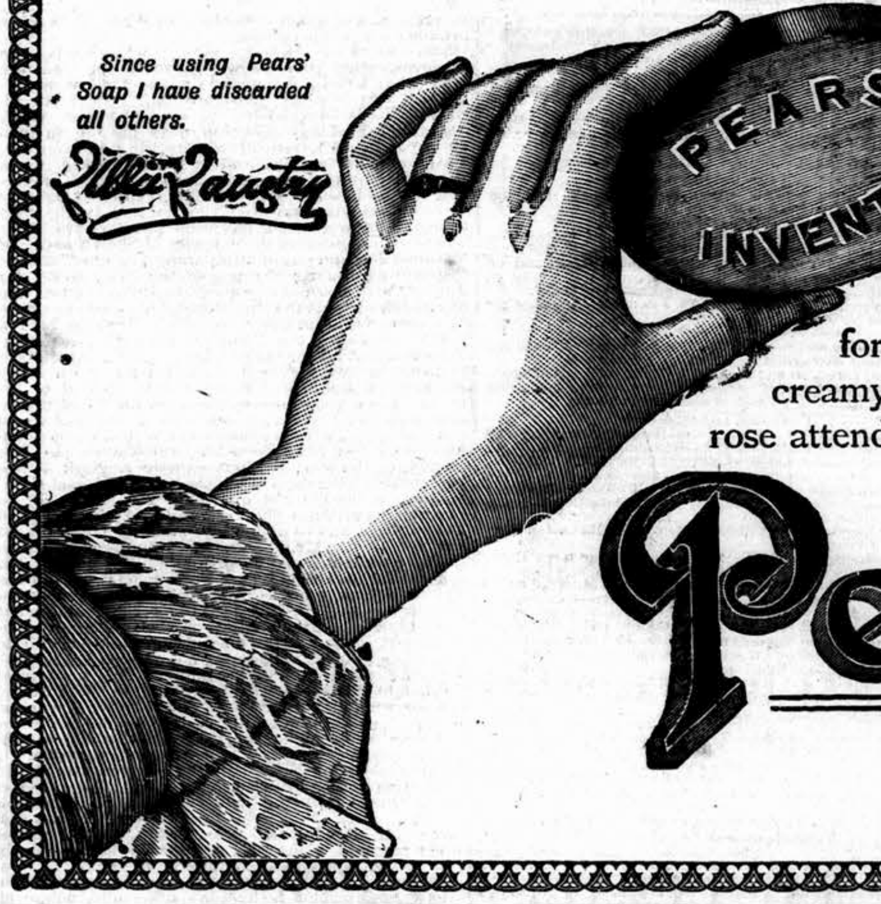

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creamy and delicate as the **blush-**
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